

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4515

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1914.

PRICE
SIXPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

Concerts.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, at 8.

CONCERT

THE IMPERIAL CHOIR.

Conductor:
Dr. CHARLES HARRISS.

IMPERIAL CHOIR. 2,000 Voices.
'God Save the King' Elgar.
'Make a Joyful Noise' Mackenzie.
THURSDAY, May 14, at 8.

WILFRID VIRGO. ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
'O Vision Entrancing' Goring Thomas.
'How Sweet the Moonlight Sleeps' Sullivan.
THURSDAY, May 14, at 8.

IMPERIAL CHOIR. 2,000 Voices.
'The Silver Swan' Orlando Gibbons.
'In the Merry Spring' Ravenscroft.
THURSDAY, May 14, at 8.

TIVADAR NACHEZ. ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
Solo Violin.
'Concerto in A major' Nardini-Nachez.
'Ballade and Polonaise' Viennetemps.
THURSDAY, May 14, at 8.

IMPERIAL CHOIR. 2,000 Voices.
'Blest Pair of Sirens' Parry.
'The Sands of Time' Harris.
THURSDAY, May 14, at 8.

ALYS GEAR. ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
'Lungi dal Caro Bene' Secchi.
'Star Visino al Bell Idol che S'ama' Rosa.
THURSDAY, May 14, at 8.

IMPERIAL CHOIR. 2,000 Voices.
'Morning Song of Praise' Max Bruch.
'Praise the Lord with Harp and Tongue' Handel.
THURSDAY, May 14, at 8.

CLARA BUTTERWORTH. Royal Albert Hall.
'Viel d'art' Sullivan.
'How Sweet the Moonlight' Sullivan.
At the Piano: At the Organ:
HAMILTON HARTY. R. A. GREIR.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, at 8.
Tickets, 5s, 3s, 2s, 6d.; Gallery 1s, at Box Office, Albert Hall;
Novello's, 160, Wardour Street; and usual Agents.

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CONCERT, MAY 13, at 8.15.

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No. 4, F minor, Beethoven's Violin Concerto, Songs by Brahms,
Grieg, L. Ronald, Coleridge Taylor, and Sullivan.

Vocalist—WALTER HYDE.

Solo Violin—ERNA SCHULZ.

Tickets, 10s, 6d., 7s, 6d., 5s, and 1s, at Queen's Hall Box Office.

Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

THURSDAY next (May 14) at 3 o'clock, Prof. SYANTE
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FIVE LECTURES

by

Mrs. ANNIE BESANT

(President of the Theosophical Society).

Subject:

MYSTICISM.

ON SUNDAY EVENINGS:

MAY 17. THE MEANING AND METHOD OF MYSTICISM.

" 4. THE GOD-IDEA.

" 31. THE CHRIST-IDEA.

JUNE 7. THE MAN-IDEA.

" 14. INTERPRETATIONS.

At 7 P.M.

Seats—Numbered and Reserved—5s., 3s., 2s.

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Apply to The Theosophical Publishing Society, 161, New Bond
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The Order of the Star in the East, 250, Regent Street, W.; or The
Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W.

Societies.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the SOCIETY for the election
of President and Council, &c., will be held in the THEATRE,
BURLINGTON GARDENS, on MONDAY, May 18, at 3 P.M., the
President in the Chair.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the HOTEL METROPOLE,
WHITEHALL ROOMS, at 7.30 P.M. for 8 P.M.

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H. G. LYONS }
J. S. KELTIE, Secretary.

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Registrar, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

EDWARD CAREY, Registrar.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

The Trustees of the Mary Ewart Trust Fund invite applications
from past or present members of Newnham College for a
TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP of 150l. for purposes of study, to be
awarded in June, 1914.

Applications must be sent, not later than JUNE 10, to MISS
CLOUGH, Newnham College, from whom all particulars can be
obtained.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, E.C.—An
ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, for Boys
under 14 on June 11, 1914, will be held on JUNE 30 and following
days.—For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to
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BANGALORE, SOUTHERN INDIA. The candidate selected for
the post will be on probation for three years, at the end of which
period the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore will
be at liberty to terminate the contract. Candidates should be dis-
tinguished University men who have taken First Class Honours in
Classics and made a special study of English Language and Literature,
or taken the M.A. Degree with First Class Honours in English
Language and Literature in a Scottish or British University. Those
who have in addition received training in Theory and Practice of
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versity College are between 24 and 30 years of age will be preferred.
The successful candidate is expected to devote the whole of his time
in training students for the University Intermediate, Pass and
Honours S.A. Degree Courses. The pay will be Rs. 500 a month, rising
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end of the third year of service. Candidates should have educational
work among natives of India and be fond of outdoor games. Applica-
tions, with copies of testimonials, will be received by the Inspector-
General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore, South India, up to
JULY 15, 1914. The selected candidate will be expected to join duty
as early as possible.

Inspector-General of Education in Mysore,
Bangalore, South India.

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University in the United Kingdom. He will be required to reside
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Applications, stating age and whether married, and accompanied by
not more than three testimonials and three references, should be sent
before JUNE 6 to the Clerk at 8, John Dalton Street, Manchester,
from whom further particulars may be obtained if desired.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1914.

STAFFORD TAYLOR, Clerk to the Governors.

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Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER IN PHYSICS.
The post is for part time only, and is open to Men and Women. The
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Applications, accompanied by not more than three testimonials or
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SATURDAY, May 22, from whom further particulars can be
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In consequence of the appointment of Mr. T. I. Wren to lecture at
St. John's College, Cambridge, the Council will shortly proceed to
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The salary offered is 1600l. a year, rising to 2000l., non-resident.
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Six printed or typed copies of applications, and of not more than
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(Signed) ETHEL T. MCKNIGHT, Secretary of Council.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the position of
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Council are not precluded from applying.

Applications must be on forms to be obtained, with particulars of
the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to
the EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education
Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned
by 11 A.M. on MONDAY, May 25, 1914. Every communication must
be marked "Inspectorship" on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify for
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LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

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Applications must be made on printed forms obtainable from the
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T. GROVES, Secretary.

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SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1914.

CONTENTS.		PAGE
NAPOLEON AT ELBA		645
TWO POSTHUMOUS BOOKS (The Reign of Henry V.; Customary Acres and their Historical Importance) ..		646
THE ANCIENT EAST (The Eastern Libyans; Hebrew and Babylonian Traditions)		647-648
MEDIEVAL HISTORY (Burgage Tenure; Select Bibliography for English Medieval Economic History; Chronica Johannis de Reading et Anonymi Cantuariensis; Year-Books of Richard II.) ..		649-650
THE LIFE OF MATTHEW PRIOR		650
THE JEWISH PRAYER BOOK		651
THE WORLD SET FREE		652
BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK (English, 652; Foreign, 656)		652-656
THE ELIOT HODGKIN SALE; AUTOGRAPH LETTERS ..		656
BOOK-TRADE REFORM		653
SWAHILI AND ITS LITERATURE; ANOTHER DEBT OF JOHN SHAKESPEARE		657
LITERARY GOSSIP		658
SCIENCE—THE GOLDEN BOUGH; BIOLOGY IN RELATION TO EDUCATION, LECTURE II. (Conclusion); SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK ..		659-663
FINE ARTS—GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURE; GREEK SCULPTURE AND MODERN ART; BABYLON OF EGYPT; ROYAL ACADEMY; PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS		663-666
MUSIC—THE OPERA; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK		666-667
DRAMA—CONSEQUENCES; GOSSIP		667-668
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS		671

LITERATURE

NAPOLEON AT ELBA.

MR. NORWOOD YOUNG'S work on 'Napoleon in Exile: Elba (1814-1815),' deals with events which happened between the entry of the Allies into Paris on March 31st, 1814, and the return from Elba on March 1st, 1815; and the author, in offering the customary excuses for a new book, explains that in his opinion the Elban episode has not received the attention it deserves. He has been allowed to use some unpublished material collected by the late Earl of Crawford, and he has evidently obtained all the information that could be got at Elba and Leghorn.

The result is a book closely packed with facts. They are trustworthy, but there is not much that is new and, at the same time, important. No work with Napoleon for its chief character is likely to be dull, but Mr. Norwood Young has not succeeded in compiling a history that is lively, though Mr. Rudolf Pickthall has recently shown in 'The Comic Kingdom' the humorous side of Napoleon in Elba. None the less, we look forward with interest to the two volumes on St. Helena which Mr. Young promises for the centenary of Waterloo.

The author's view is that during the fighting which took place immediately before the Allies entered Paris in 1814, when it had become known to all the world that the end was near, Napoleon

still assumed that "it was ordained by fate that he should emerge triumphant"; and Mr. Young argues that Napoleon never faced the situation, that he believed no combination of Powers against him could succeed:—

"The mere thought... was an impiety. The general vulgar belief that he was a god, an instrument of destiny, had entered into his own brain."

It is from this standpoint that Napoleon is viewed in the days immediately before Elba and during his stay in that island.

Mr. Young retells the journey of the fallen Emperor from Fontainebleau to the coast, and he describes, in well-chosen words, the hostile attitude of the crowds and the fears of Napoleon that he would be murdered. The shouts of the threatening mob, the appearance of the disguised Emperor, the discomforts of the flight—all these things are set forth as well as possible. One naturally thinks of the triumphant return in March of the following year, and it is difficult to realize the almost miraculous change which occurred in the space of a few months.

As soon as the Emperor was settled in Elba, he showed his anxiety to obtain news from France, and from time to time there are notes of his exultation on hearing that the Bourbons were not popular. He had from the first an expectation of return to power, and the only reports which reached him from Paris were of a nature well calculated to give him hope. Sir Neil Campbell was at Elba as "British Resident"; but he had no duties and no powers, and was, as Mr. Young puts it, really a spy. Campbell was no match for the Emperor, and, if he was not always deceived, he, at any rate, played his cards as though he were. Napoleon had at his orders the Inconstant, a war brig of 300 tons, and he sent that vessel on several trips, ostensibly for cows, sheep, books, and other things. Everybody except Campbell had a pretty shrewd suspicion that the real object was to take emissaries from Napoleon to people with whom he was in correspondence. But as late as November 12th, 1814, Campbell was reporting to the British Government that, if money matters were made smooth, Napoleon "will pass the rest of his life" in Elba "in tranquillity."

With these questions of finance Mr. Young has dealt at length—indeed, at inordinate length; but the detailed accounts of receipts and payments at Elba which he reproduces bear him out when he says that there was no very real anxiety about finance, and that Napoleon knew this, and said so himself afterwards at St. Helena. Had he stayed in Elba, Napoleon would, it is true, soon have been practically bankrupt; but the shortness of cash in some ways helped him in the great business he had on hand. Louis XVIII. had confiscated the Bonaparte property in France, and had pledged himself to the Allies to pay certain sums to Napoleon and his family. He found it convenient to break his promise, and, when reminded of it by Castlereagh, only

said that he would do something. Talleyrand, for once, was more frank; and, when the Tsar complained that the French were breaking their treaty obligations, Talleyrand replied that there might be

"danger in furnishing the means of intrigue to the persons who must be supposed to have tendencies in that direction."

The Allies clearly broke their treaty. They broke it with regard to the property of the Bonaparte family in France; they did not pay the pensions which were owing; they did not bestow the principalities promised to Napoleon's son, and they broke their pledges about the Empress and her child. They conveniently forgot the clause which secured to Bonaparte the inviolability of Elba; and when Mr. Young considers these matters he describes the action of Louis XVIII. as

"an attack upon Napoleon, and an act of war. He [Napoleon] was legally and morally free to accept the challenge and to make war on France in return."

Such dealings added to the unpopularity of the new King and made Frenchmen sympathize with their fallen Emperor. But Campbell did not appreciate the position. He continued to report to his Government that, if Napoleon escaped, it would be to land in Italy and raise trouble there; and, when the time came, Campbell was easily induced to be out of the way at the moment when Napoleon meant to leave.

There are many little things of interest in Mr. Young's book. There is, incidentally, a capital account of the island of Elba—an island even now rarely visited by tourists, for whom its stormy seas have apparently as little attraction now as a hundred years ago. There is a good description of Napoleon's arrival in the island, and it is shown that when he landed nothing had been prepared for him. He had to lodge at the Town Hall, but immediately set to work to find more suitable residences. On his second day in the island

"he was up at 4 A.M.... He told Pons that he had many proofs that the dawn was the time when the brain was most keen and precise. Another advantage of early rising was that it enabled him to escape the crowds. He went on foot for several hours before breakfast, inspecting the forts and magazines."

Mr. Young, perhaps, attaches too much importance to the Memoirs of Pons. It is true that at St. Helena Napoleon said that Pons alone knew the truth about his plans, and that neither Bertrand nor Drouot was in the secret of the return from Elba. But, all the same, it is not possible to believe implicitly in Pons, a man too ready to swallow any stupid tale. In his book Pons wrote as though he considered Napoleon to be a tender-hearted man, essentially religious. But he was writing with a purpose, and did not always desire to state the truth; and Campbell's reports gave an account which should make any historian a little shy of Pons.

At the end of the book is a chapter on 'Iconography and other Side-lights,' by

Napoleon in Exile: Elba (1814-1815). By Norwood Young. (Stanley Paul & Co., 11. 1s. net.)

Mr. A. M. Broadley; and one great charm of Mr. Young's work is that it contains fifty-one excellent illustrations, well reproduced from pictures and engravings in the possession of Mr. Broadley. We have noted a few misprints in names which should be corrected in a new edition.

TWO POSTHUMOUS BOOKS.

THE sudden death of Dr. Wylie immediately after the publication of the first volume of his 'Reign of Henry the Fifth' will be felt as a great loss by all students who are acquainted with his work. Sixteen years ago he completed his 'Reign of Henry IV.' in four large volumes; and it may be hoped that he has left material for at least another volume of the work under notice. The amount of reading and research revealed in the notes to this volume can only be described as stupendous; yet the author shows by his enthusiasm for his subject that to be discursive is not necessarily to be dull.

But the question inevitably arises whether it is possible for an historian to be too well equipped for his task. Dr. Wylie has accumulated a mass of material so large that a lesser man would have been completely "snowed under" by it; yet his methodical habit of mind has enabled him to marshal it clearly and in perfect order, though some details of his arrangement may seem open to criticism. We own to an opinion that the amount of illustrative matter in the notes is altogether excessive, and that it would have been better to confine this department rigidly to the citation of authorities. But such a rule would have entailed the suppression of a vast store of curious and miscellaneous information—mostly unpublished—which has its value, though in a history of a definite period much of it seems out of place. Dr. Wylie's method may be called microscopic: he does not despise the veriest minutiae of history; and he cannot mention the most insignificant individual without an array of references, mostly from documentary sources, even to his private and domestic affairs. Thus his history resembles a map of some country on a scale so prodigious that every bypath finds accurate record, and even every tree. The achievement of such a feat by a single writer necessarily involves some sacrifice of proportion, as one man's vision is limited. In most of the arts ancillary to "the fine art" of history he is a master; but in one that is highly important—"the art of omitting"—he is gravely deficient.

In nearly every chapter there is much, not only in the notes, but also in the text, which a more selective writer would have

rejected as foreign to his purpose. For instance, in the chapter on Ireland there are details, most interesting and suggestive, of two visits by foreigners to the "Purgatory" called St. Patrick's Hole on Lough Derg; but neither of them belongs to Dr. Wylie's period, the first visit having been paid under Richard II., the second under Henry IV. In the delightful chapter on the two religious houses founded by Henry V. at Sheen and Twickenham our historian is not satisfied with giving all particulars of the two foundations. He must also relate all the subsequent vicissitudes of the site at Sheen, including the villa of Sir William Temple, with notices of those more famous inmates of his household, Swift and Stella; he gives, too, the later fortunes of the community on the other side of the river, both abroad and at home, down to the present day. In his general narrative Dr. Wylie evidently revels in episodes—such as that of the astrologer Fusoris—which certainly help to brighten his pages, though they distract attention from the main lines of his subject. As to the notes, we should have advised the reader, at a first reading, to skip them altogether, if it were not that our author's fondness for obsolete words—which even there are not always explained—would then make some of the text unintelligible.

But the book is a mine of information on the social life of the time; it deserves not a mere cursory reading, but serious and sustained study. Probably no historian has made more fruitful use of manuscript sources which are as yet uncalendared; while the author's work is as remarkable for sound judgment as it is for painstaking accuracy. He is as intimately acquainted with foreign history as with English; and it is a necessary part of his plan to give a graphic picture of the internal disorders of France before the English invasion. He alludes only incidentally to the Council of Constance, the chief European incident of these two eventful years—perhaps because he had already treated it at length in his Ford Lectures at Oxford. But he has given us the full story of the long and tortuous negotiations with France, which seem to have been conducted, at least on the English side, with no other object than to gain time.

The present volume takes us down to the date of the final rupture, when Henry sailed for Harfleur in July, 1415. The character of the king, as drawn by Wylie, is very much on familiar lines. But he lays great stress on his "conversion," to which he devotes a whole chapter. His conclusion, after a careful survey of the evidence, is that "the new king did really turn away from his former self and from the wild-headed promise of his greener days," and that recent research tends to establish even the Shakespearian story of his robbing his own retainers when Prince of Wales. But his conduct of the French negotiations reveals a darker side of his royal character scarcely noticed by his clerical eulogists. Wylie describes his simultaneous offers to Burgundy as

"not merely steeped in prevarication and duplicity, but charged with downright, hard, official lies." In his dealing with the Lollard rising of 1414 he showed great nerve at a critical moment; but his new-found piety made him leave the proceedings against these fanatics too exclusively to the bishops. Wylie takes a generous view of the Lollards; he emphasizes the fact that Sir John Oldcastle was "no mere pestilent demagogue" plotting "to pull down Church and throne"; the charges against him plainly show that he was a sufferer for conscience' sake. A statute of the Leicester Parliament in 1414 respecting hospitals, or "Godshouses," gives occasion to a most learned chapter on these institutions, in which minute details are given of the Hôtel Dieu at Paris as typical of the rest.

A defect of this volume is that there is no list of authorities, and this is the more unfortunate as Wylie's practice in the notes is to refer to them merely by the name of the author, without specifying the work. Perhaps this omission was to have been remedied in a later volume; at any rate, the notes refer frequently to appendixes which are not yet printed. We sincerely hope that a further instalment of the work may be practicable in which these will appear.

Any work of Frederic Seebohm commands our respectful attention, and in the highest degree the last of the series of which 'The English Village Community' was the first, for 'Customary Acres and their Historical Importance,' a collection of unfinished essays, represents the final labours of one who has left a permanent mark upon the study of economic history. There must nearly always remain doubts as to the wisdom of publishing a posthumous and uncompleted book, and in this case it is obvious that the author's purpose changed with the progress of his inquiry, and time was not given to him to remodel his work; but on the whole we believe that his son is justified in placing these studies—incomplete and uneven as they are—"within reach of any student of History whose purpose they may serve."

Seebohm was evidently attracted by the likenesses and differences in the various measures of land, both superficial and linear, which were found in these islands in the mediæval period, and in part survived until comparatively recent times. He believed, as we gather, that an examination of such evidence as is available might lead to a fuller understanding of the history of agriculture and agricultural organization; that an inquiry into the differing miles and differing acres and their distribution over the country—an inquiry which should extend to a comparison of British land measures with those of Northern France and the Mediterranean basin as a whole—might enable us to penetrate to some extent the gloom that envelopes the early economic history of this country and Europe generally. As he proceeded in the task he had set himself, Seebohm appears to have been led to the belief that "customary acres"

The Reign of Henry the Fifth.—Vol. I. 1413–1415. By James Hamilton Wylie. (Cambridge University Press, 11. 5s. net.)

Customary Acres and their Historical Importance: being a Series of Unfinished Essays. By the late Frederic Seebohm. (Longmans & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

—acres, that is, which differ in dimension from the statute acre, and have had local recognition from a remote period—were the important element in his inquiry; that, in the words of his introductory chapter,

"it may be possible with more or less success to follow them [customary acres] back to the central home from which the Celtic tribes or possibly earlier immigrants wandered into the western extremities of Europe, bringing with them as a part of their racial possession whatever of civilisation they had already attained to, whether derived from a still earlier home, or gathered, since their settlement in Central Europe, from the agricultural methods of the great corn-growing regions of the nearer or farther East."

But, as we have said, the author's purpose changed while the work was under his hand: the first two essays in this volume were evidently written before he conceived the thesis which is outlined in his Introduction, and it is at times difficult to trace a continuous and binding idea linking in any very intimate connexion the various sections of which the book is composed. We have presented to us a rather bewildering mass of evidence tracing relations between the various linear and superficial measures in use in modern and ancient times, not only in these islands, but also in France, Germany, Italy, the Danube Valley, the Baltic region, in Homeric Greece and ancient Egypt, in Magna Græcia, in Spain; but we get no conclusion—nothing more than hints of possible hypotheses. Of set purpose the likenesses alone are put before us, and we may use the evidence as we will.

"Had he [Seeböhm] lived to go on with this work, its final form would have been very different," says the Preface; and criticism is disarmed. We cannot pretend that the book ranks with others of the author's: some sections remain mere groups of notes, and would have lost nothing and gained in clearness by being put into tabular form; and only now and again do we come across chapters that would not in all probability have been greatly altered or recast had the work of final revision been possible. The first essay—which seeks to trace a connexion between the hide and the Celtic units of tribute and food-rent—appears to us the best in the volume; and the brief essay which follows, a single chapter upon 'The Old British Mile,' is attractively written and suggestive; but no reader will find the book easy to master, although a large number of ingenious diagrams should be a help to the understanding of the relations between the many apparently independent units of measurement examined in the course of the inquiry.

We have already expressed our opinion that the author's son was justified in giving to the world these unfinished studies "just as they are"; and if we have any criticism of his editing to make, it is this, that where, as is rather frequently the case, precise references to authorities are wanting, they might have been supplied.

THE ANCIENT EAST.

THE title of Mr. Bates's essay 'The Eastern Libyans' will be attractive to the scholar. The Libyans in ancient times played an important part in history, and it looks as if their activity in this respect were by no means exhausted. When we first hear of them they were wandering over the great desert which forms the western flank of the Nile Valley, whence they raided the cultivable belt in much the same way as the Scottish Highlanders did the Lowlands; and they seem from the earliest times to have formed settlements of their own in the midst of their unwarlike neighbours. Nomadic in their habits, and fighting men above all, they made more than one organized attack upon Egypt, and gradually became the backbone of the mercenary army which the Pharaohs of the New Empire formed for the defence of their throne. Like mercenaries in all ages, they soon began to covet the position of their paymasters, and when Egypt sank so low under the rule of the feeble Ramessides as to be a negligible quantity in Oriental politics, they raised their leader, Sheshonq (the Shishak of the Bible), to the throne. He gave the Near East an Egyptian master for well-nigh the last time, and his conquest of Jerusalem split the newly founded Hebrew kingdom in two. When the Persians took possession of Egypt the Libyan soldiers formed their only dangerous opponents, and not long after their subjugation we hear of them furnishing, after their manner, a large contingent to the huge army of Xerxes. In the West they repeated, in the countries which are now Tripoli, Algeria, and Morocco, the part acted by them in the Nile Valley; and it was to the valour of the Libyan mercenaries, as Mr. Bates reminds us, that Livy attributed the Carthaginian victory at Cannæ. Nor is the end yet. The "Arabs" who are still opposing the Italian conquest of the ancient kingdom of Cyrene are the direct descendants of those fair-haired Libyans who gave such trouble to the sedentary Egyptians, and it remains to be seen how modern Italy will imitate her Roman ancestress in bringing them under the yoke of European civilization.

This people have, therefore, plenty of interest for the student of modern times as well as the archaeologist; yet it is astonishing how little is known about them. Dr. Randall MacIver and the late Anthony Wilkin did something to lighten our darkness in their 'Libyan Notes'; and now Mr. Bates, a young American scholar who has been working for many years with Dr. Reisner, has collected into a fairly large quarto volume all, or nearly all, that has been said about them by those ancient and modern authors whose writings will stand the test of criticism.

The Eastern Libyans: an Essay. By Orie Bates. (Macmillan & Co., 2l. 2s. net.)
Hebrew and Babylonian Traditions. By Morris Jastrow. "The Haskell Lectures." (Fisher Unwin, 10s. 6d. net.)

He is extremely well fitted for the task, having studied the North Central African races on the spot, besides having been for some time engaged in the Archaeological Survey of Nubia, where the remains of Libyan settlements are plentiful; yet even he is obliged to confess that the origin of the Libyans is a problem still unsolved. He gives many excellent reasons for supposing that they were not indigenous to Africa, but were themselves invaders of "Nordic" blood, being perhaps an overflow from a southward rush of Europeans driven from their own fatherland, like the Varangians of the Middle Ages.

This is, it should be noted, mainly conjecture. All that can be said with certainty is that the Libyan race seem to have extended from the Mediterranean to the deserts north of the Sudan, and from the Nile Valley to the Gulf of Gabes in the French Protectorate of Tunis. On the eastern part of this huge area the thinness and sparseness of the population probably kept their blood fairly pure. In the western part they were so intermingled with the Berbers that it is impossible to separate them. We may, if we like, declare that the Libyans are "proto-Berbers"; and it is certainly true, as Mr. Bates points out, that Berber or proto-Berber was the language of the whole of North Africa from the earliest times, and that a Berber element is to be found even in Egyptian. Yet this hardly takes us further. Language, it is now generally recognized, is no certain test of race; and Berber is neither Semitic, nor Mongoloid, nor Aryan in its affinities. We can only say with Mr. Bates that its origin is unknown.

The Egyptian monuments, however, which supply representations of the Eastern Libyans—Mr. Bates seems to use this adjective to distinguish those of whom he writes from their kinsmen in Morocco and on the Atlantic seaboard—over a period of nearly two millennia, do indicate racial characteristics which afford us some sort of a clue. The Libyan during the whole of this long period is invariably portrayed as wearing feathers in his hair and a peculiar loinloth or girdle which takes the form of a pudendal sheath. The feathers, which appear to be ostrich plumes like those worn by the modern coster-girl, perhaps mean nothing more than that their wearers of choice frequented those latitudes where the ostrich is to be found; but the sheath is also represented on a few Cretan monuments, and is worn at the present day by tribes on the Upper Nile, such as the Dinkas and Shilluks; by the inhabitants of German Togoland, by the natives of New Caledonia and New Guinea, and in a modified form by the Zulus. Its only possible use is the protection of the wearer when making his way through thorny bush or jungle, and it therefore suggests that the Libyans, before invading Egypt, dwelt in some country having a more abundant vegetation than the sandy desert. Mr. Bates does not, perhaps, make sufficient reference

to the fact that the carved slate plaques, sometimes but wrongly called "palettes," which form the earliest historical records of ancient Egypt, show the Pharaohs of the earliest dynasties trampling on a race thus clad; but this is the only fault that we can find with what he says on the subject.

The other Libyan characteristics which he gives us are interesting, but do not belong to the race exclusively. As he says, the Libyan seems to have been always one of the healthiest of mankind, and both Herodotus and Sallust bear witness to the fact that disease, and especially epidemic disease, seems to pass him by. No Libyan inscriptions, says Mr. Bates, are of earlier date than the fourth century B.C.; and these, contrary to the usage of any other script, read from below upward, and in almost every direction other than that they might have been expected to take. He gives many instances of these characters, which are for the most part rock-cut, and corrects the readings of explorers not so well informed as himself. He thinks it possible that the Libyans at an early stage were matriarchal, which may possibly be explained by the relative paucity of women often found among nomads. Hospitality was with them one of the most important points of religion, and he thinks that they worshipped their ancestors to an extent unknown among other nations. The names of the Libyan gods which he supplies, including "Ash" and "Sinifere," seem rather unconvincing, and the latter looks perilously like a corruption of the name of the Pharaoh of the Fourth Dynasty called "Seneferu." Mr. Bates duly calls attention to the fact that the so-styled Ammon of the Oasis whose oracle Alexander the Great consulted was sometimes represented as a lump of stone, in which he would see the "Tikanu" or human sacrifice of the early Egyptians wrapped in a skin. He shows, too, that Neith of Sais, who has for long been thought a Libyan goddess, can be fairly identified with the Athena of those Ausrurians whom readers of Kingsley's 'Hypatia' will remember as the terror of the Pentapolis in the time of Synesius. The Libyans, unlike the Egyptians, were never circumcised.

Mr. Bates is always fair to his predecessors, and provides at the end of his book a bibliography, in which he quotes with fine impartiality the works of Renouf, Sir Gaston Maspero, and Dr. Naville along with those of Dr. Erman and Dr. Eduard Meyer. He accepts the chronology of the last-named, apparently out of loyalty to his fellow-countryman Dr. Breasted, for whose learning he expresses great and deserved admiration. But he will have nothing to do with the Pan-Semitism of the Berlin School which would make Berber, together with Bisharin, Bega, and other quasi-Egyptian dialects, of Arabian extraction. His book is written in excellent English, words here and there like "mensual" and "rock-glyphs" alone betraying a transatlantic writer. It is also excellently illustrated

with about a dozen fine plates, besides many figures in the text; while a capital map of North Africa in the cover, and many others in the body of the work, should be of great use to the reader. We congratulate Mr. Bates on having produced an admirable book, which will, if we mistake not, for some time be the classic on its subject.

Dr. Jastrow's new work on 'Hebrew and Babylonian Traditions' deserves a particularly warm welcome from wide circles of readers. Biblical archaeologists have hitherto dwelt chiefly, and at times even exclusively, on the close affinity that undoubtedly exists between the early Hebrew records and the Assyro-Babylonian inscriptions; but the special characteristic of the series of lectures which, "in an entirely revised and considerably enlarged form," now lie before us consists in the stress that is laid in them on the marked divergences between the final form assumed by the Hebrew traditions, on the one hand, and the myths, beliefs, and practices that were prevalent in the Euphrates Valley on the other.

Starting from a common stock of primitive religious and ethical ideas, which apparently took their rise at Eridu on the Persian Gulf, Palestinian culture moved, indeed, for a time in parallel lines with the civilization of the Semitic races whose centres of activity were nearer the original home whence the ancestors of the Hebrews are believed to have migrated about the beginning of the second millennium B.C.; but, as both the literary presentation and the relative influence of the two civilizations on humanity in general clearly show, a period came during which the higher thought of the Hebrews took a course which led ever further away from the mainly materialistic ideals pursued by their powerful neighbours on the east of Palestine.

"Despite many features in common [writes Dr. Jastrow], each of these civilizations went its own way, the one unfolding great political strength, supported by an elaborate military organization, and producing, as outward expressions of this strength, monuments of gigantic proportions, —temples and palaces filled with works of art; it built great cities, created an extensive commerce, and made certain permanent contributions to the thought and achievements of mankind; the other, with little of outward display, politically insignificant, working out its destiny with apparently no thought of any extension of its influence beyond narrow boundaries, yet becoming one of the most potent factors in the religious history of mankind."

On one point the passage just quoted requires considerable qualification, the universalism of the greater prophets having acknowledged no boundaries, and much less "narrow boundaries"; but that the contrast here drawn between the two most famous ancient Semitic civilizations is in the main correct no one can doubt. This being so, the question arises, What gave Hebrew development the special impulse to move in the direction that finally led to the

religious and ethical achievements which have, together "with the heritage of Greek and Roman" civilization, become the basis of the highest culture for the most influential part of humanity?

Dr. Jastrow's answer is by no means new, but its merit lies in the emphasis it lays on the bearing of an obvious fact on the historical differentiation between two lines of development in the ancient Semitic world, an emphasis which has become necessary as a counterbalance to the theory of Pan-Babylonianism persistently advocated of late years.

"The point of departure in the Hebrew religion from that of the Semite in general [he writes] did not come until the rise of a body of men who set up a new ideal of divine government of the universe, and with it as a necessary corollary a new standard of religious conduct. Throwing aside the barriers of tribal limitations to the jurisdiction of a deity, it was the Hebrew Prophets who first prominently and emphatically brought forth the view of a divine power conceived in spiritual terms, who, in presiding over the universe and in controlling the fates of nations and individuals, acts from self-imposed laws of righteousness tempered with mercy."

In thus ascribing the starting-point of the new development to the activity of the prophets, Dr. Jastrow does not mean to deny the existence of previous influences in the same direction. He, indeed, considers that, in a true sense, the higher religious and ethical movement began with Moses, who

"had invested the national Yahweh with certain ethical traits...which paved the way for the fuller and more complete conception of the Prophets of a power of universal sway";

but whilst in the time that passed between Moses and the great literary prophets the bulk of the nation appears to have often reverted to the materialistic principles of the majority of the Semites, there set in, about the middle of the eighth century B.C., a more consistent and powerful influence in the direction of ethical monotheism, which finally produced an absolute cleavage between the ancient religions of the Euphrates Valley and the Hebraism which was to become the forerunner of Christianity.

We have purposely paid full attention to the main purport and true *raison d'être* of Dr. Jastrow's book. He himself regards the careful and unbiased differentiation between Hebraism and Babylonianism as the soul (if we may here use the term) which animates his work from the beginning to the end, and it is only right that an author's idea should be clearly reflected in a review of his book. This central idea the reader will find lucidly brought out in much detail in each of the five chapters which represent the Haskell Lectures (dealing successively with the relations between Hebrews and Babylonians, the accounts of Creation, the Sabbath, life after death, and the ethics of the two civilizations), as well as in the equally important Appendix, which includes a complete account of the various Babylonian narratives of the Deluge, partly

based on a yet unpublished work of Dr. Poebel dealing with the latest excavations at Nippur.

We have in our reading of the work noted some points on which differences of opinion may arise. Thus, for instance, we think that, in view of what follows in the same part of the book, the statement on p. 256, that in the entire course of Assyro-Babylonian history the relationship to the gods never rose "above a materialistic level," can hardly be maintained without some substantial qualification. It is, indeed, not necessary to deny the presence of all higher striving among the Babylonians and Assyrians in order to bring out in proper relief the paramount moral greatness of the Hebrew prophets.

The points to which exception may justly be taken are, however, but few, and they leave undiminished our high appreciation of the work as a whole.

MEDIEVAL HISTORY.

DR. HEMMEON'S careful and scholarly work on 'Burgage Tenure in Mediæval England' is a welcome contribution to the history of the mediæval borough. As the title implies, it is concerned with the economic and legal aspects of landholding, and very rarely does the author step beyond his limits. He even denies himself the pleasure of discussing at any length the origin of the peculiar features of the tenure which he is at pains to describe in all its varieties. Such discussion is to him "profitless ploughing of desert sands," and the utmost he sets out to do in this way is to try

"to make it clear that the development of feudalism in England was antedated by a system of landholding in the boroughs which later was called the burgage tenure."

If Dr. Hemmeon does not cause us to modify to any extent the general features of the picture we had already formed of landholding in the English mediæval borough, he enables us to fill in the outline in the greatest detail. He brings out forcibly the wide divergencies that existed between town and town, and makes us realize with added clearness how difficult it is to select any one place as the typical borough of the Middle Ages. Miss Bateson's study upon the 'Laws of Breteuil' comes in for severe criticism; but although some of her con-

clusions may need to be revised in detail in the light of the facts adduced by Dr. Hemmeon, we do not think that the importance of her work is seriously diminished. Just as the really valuable contribution to economic history contained in Miss Bateson's brief essay was her demonstration that we must look to Normandy if we are to understand all the influences which affected the boroughs created in England and the sister kingdoms during the later Middle Ages, so the general student, if not the specialist, may be chiefly grateful to Dr. Hemmeon for the suggestive manner in which he has disclosed affinities between the older boroughs of England and those of other Germanic lands.

Except in the shortest chapter of his book, the author confines himself to the method of description and enumeration. He groups under three chapters, each appropriately subdivided, the facts he has collected in regard to the incidents of burgage tenure, burgage rents, and the mobility of real property in the mediæval borough. But the method he adopts, necessary and valuable as it is, has inherent defects: the fatal dullness of the catalogue is apt to creep in, particularly when a work is devoted largely to recording small divergences in detail. Dr. Hemmeon is evidently well aware of this danger, and endeavours, by quip and jest, to enliven a journey which he fears may be a little tedious. We are grateful to him for his anxiety to keep us amused, and we are not disposed to quarrel with the plan he has adopted to accomplish this end; but his sprightliness occasionally betrays him into unguarded phrases. We may smile when he remarks upon "the well-known poetic grace and romantic nature of the mediæval English burgess"; but we read only with regret such comments as "The English burgess's gift [of rents to religious foundations] was commonly the outcome of credulity and superstition," and "But for the fear of death [on the part of burgesses] many a monk might have been an honest worker." Again, we fail to see how an inquisition *ad quod damnum* could "awaken" "the conscience of the community," and more particularly in the case quoted (p. 25), where (as Dr. Hemmeon's authority would tell him) the inquisition failed to reveal the fact that a legitimate heir was alive, although abroad, with the result that a burgage already in the king's hands as an escheat was granted to a third party.

Some few points of detail call for comment. Dr. Hemmeon apparently regards forfeiture as including escheat *propter delictum tenentis*, and this leads him (in a number of cases where escheats are so named) gravely to correct the texts he cites; we would submit that in matters of this kind it is the wiser course to follow mediæval practice, or at least to refrain from suggesting that mediæval jurors and clerks did not know the meaning of a term with which they were entirely familiar. *Religiosus*, a favourite word of Dr. Hemmeon's, is not generally used to cover

secular clergy; and we may point out that the question whether a *religiosus* "kept his vows" or not would not affect the possibility of his leaving heirs, as the author seems to imply (p. 27). We do not understand, since Dr. Hemmeon is well acquainted with 'Borough Customs,' how he could come to write: "Concerning freedom of devise... Miss Bateson seems to have known nothing whatever" (p. 171). The proofs have been read with care, but there are a few slips: the twenty-sixth year of King Edward cannot be of Edward IV. (p. 23); "juratores dicunt Henricus rex... dedit... terre" (p. 44 n.) cannot be construed, and does not represent the text of the Hundred Rolls; "Torskey" (pp. 46, 163, and Index) should be Torksey; and "unfortuitous" (p. 191) has escaped correction.

But we do not want to end on a note of criticism, and we would conclude by commending this study to the regard of all serious students of mediæval economic and legal history, and, if perchance our words may weigh with them, also to future writers of English town histories, for whose predecessors Dr. Hemmeon has a scornful contempt; they will find for their assistance a good Index and a good Bibliography.

The 'Select Bibliography of English Mediæval Economic History' before us will lighten the labours of those concerned with such studies, who, as Dr. Hemmeon's and many kindred books bear witness, are constantly growing in number. Nor will its appeal be limited to students of economic history, for the largest section of the book (Part II.) gives in a hundred pages an excellent, though necessarily brief, survey of the records of England, her sister kingdoms, and her Continental neighbours; considerable space in Part I. is also devoted to records.

It is, perhaps, inevitable in works of this kind that there should be one or two strange omissions, and that the classification should at times puzzle us; here, for example, we fail to find the Paston Letters, and meet Miss Bateson's essay on 'The Laws of Breteuil' under 'The Law Courts,' separated by more than thirty pages from 'Borough Customs' (correctly placed under 'The Towns'). We do not think it was altogether wise to retain in Part III. ('Modern Works') the occasional references to Continental literature dealing with Continental subjects: as the Preface states, "the selection... is not exhaustive, and is even arbitrary," and only the fact that the references included were approximately representative would, in our view, entirely justify their presence; but no student who has read the prefatory remarks will be misled. We are glad to note that this valuable addition to English historical bibliographies concludes with an exhaustive Index.

In their First Report the Royal Commission upon Public Records, in suggesting that the "Rolls Series" might be revived, drew attention to the many historical texts of importance which have still to

Burgage Tenure in Mediæval England. By Morley de Wolf Hemmeon. (Milford, for Harvard University Press, 8s. 6d. net.)

A Select Bibliography for the Study, Sources, and Literature of English Mediæval Economic History. Compiled by a Seminar of the London School of Economics under the Supervision of Hubert Hall. (P. S. King & Son, 6s. net.)

Chronica Johannis de Reading et Anonymi Cantuariensis, 1346-1367. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by James Tait. (Manchester University Press, 10s. 6d. net.)

Year-Books of Richard II.: 12 Richard II., A.D. 1388-1389. Edited for the Ames Foundation by George F. Deiser. (Cambridge, Harvard University Press; London, Milford, 11. 1s. net.)

be consulted in manuscript or in editions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The publication of two texts of the former class, Reading's Chronicle and another by an anonymous Canterbury hand, serves to remind us that, so long as that suggestion remains unfruitful, the enterprise of scholars and learned societies will increase the number of individual volumes which, valuable as they may be, are yet edited upon no general plan, and are for the most part likely to be far less accessible than an official series.

The first text which Prof. Tait now supplies, and which he calls 'Chronicon Johannis de Reading,' has, unlike that which follows, been the subject of frequent reference during the last fifty or sixty years; it is not a complete work, but consists of the concluding portion of a chronicle compiled at Westminster ending in the year 1367. Reading, who is first mentioned as a monk of Westminster in 1339-40, and appears to have died in 1368-9, in all probability took up the pen c. 1366, and is responsible for the entries for the years from 1346 onwards. He was, therefore, contemporary with the events he describes; and his work, although ill-written and ill-informed, and largely reproduced by other writers whose compilations are already in print and well known, has yet sufficient value to justify its publication. It is of interest to notice that, while Reading's Chronicle appears to have been used for the continuation of Higden's 'Polychronicon,' for the 'Chronicon Angliæ,' and for other related Latin chronicles, it formed also one of the sources for the English 'Brut.' The passages which are now printed for the first time, although fairly considerable, are of comparatively little importance; perhaps the most valuable information contained in the new matter relates to a few incidents in the municipal history of London and the internal history of Westminster Abbey.

The text which the editor entitles 'Chronicon Anonymi Cantuariensis' is the concluding part of a chronicle that consists of the Latin 'Brut' with a continuation down to the Battle of Najera; no entry before 1346 is here printed, and the period represented is, therefore, the same as that covered by Reading's Chronicle. This second text is far the briefer and less elaborate and its chief value lies in the fact that from 1348 it is apparently independent of any other chronicle. The author seems to have been a monk of Christ Church (although not, it would appear, Stephen Birchington, as Wharton supposed), and the fresh details of which he puts us in possession relate principally to events at Canterbury. His additions to our knowledge are of no great moment, but some items relating to the war with France and his notice of the pestilence of 1361 are interesting.

The two texts contained in the volume together extend to 129 pp., while the Introduction and notes, both in smaller type, extend to 91 and 143 pp. respectively. We trust that we shall not be

thought hypercritical if we suggest that the importance of the texts scarcely justifies the elaborate treatment which they have been accorded, and if we add that, while the critical discussion and annotation leave little or nothing to be desired in the way of scholarship, we are a little puzzled to know for whom the notes are in all cases intended. We take as an example the note upon Reading's reference to Archbishop Islip's canon of 1362 regulating the stipends of chaplains. The text reads:—

"Assignavitque idem archiepiscopus non plus dari sacerdotibus pro annua pensione quam lxviii. viii. d.; quod plures furari coegit ac prædari";

and the editor, deeming this notice to be "so brief as to be misleading," attempts in about 250 words to give an account of the rise in clerical salaries after the Black Death. But since Reading's statement, in the almost identical words in which it appears in other chronicles, has long been in print, and since the whole question of clerical stipends has been dealt with at some considerable length by more than one recent writer, a brief reference to Wilkins's 'Concilia' and possibly to the Rolls of Parliament and the Statutes of the Realm would surely have been sufficient. As the note stands, it will give no further assistance to serious students of ecclesiastical history, and in the rather improbable circumstance of a young student having recourse to this volume for the general history of the period, it will certainly prove "so brief as to be misleading." Before we leave the subject of notes, we may remark that we do not understand the statement at p. 333 that there was an inquiry (in the year 1366) "into the number of men it would be possible to raise from lands held by scutage, on a basis of one man per fifteen librates," when the text reads "quod quisque decem libras annui redditus valens annuatim."

The book is well bound and handsomely printed on good paper, and there is a full Index, but the number of misprints which have remained unnoticed in the *Corrigenda* hardly reflects credit on a University press. We may mention "numerenter" (p. 82), "Annot" (p. 89), "transienque" (p. 121), "oecisa" (p. 152), and "kulendas" (p. 163). Our curiosity being aroused by "Roet. Parl." on p. 311, we found on collation that two errors appeared in the brief passage taken from the source indicated. Misprints of the character we have noted unfortunately shake our faith in the text before us when we come to passages difficult or impossible to construe, and Prof. Tait's work is too good to be subjected to baseless suspicions.

The section of the Year-Books of Richard II. edited by Mr. Deiser appears in circumstances of special interest. The reign of that king has the unique ill-fortune of never having had any of its Year-Books printed, either in old or new editions. Accordingly, when America contemplated making its first contribution towards a complete modern edition of our

mediaeval law reports, for which Maitland put in so eloquent a plea, it naturally chose this reign for its field of work. An unhappy fortune, similar to that which left others to carry out in England the work which Maitland had begun, deprived the American series of its projector and organizer, the late Prof. J. B. Ames of Harvard. His untimely death retarded the production of the work on which he was already engaged; but Mr. Deiser has now carried out this stage of the undertaking, and the "Ames Foundation" has appropriately "made possible the appearance of this volume."

We may congratulate Mr. Deiser on having completed this arduous work on scholarly lines, though it is never very easy to take up a half-done task, and there are obvious difficulties in editing from Cambridge, Massachusetts, texts derived from manuscripts which are kept in England. Essentially the work follows the methods first pursued by Mr. L. O. Pike, and afterwards given wider currency by Maitland. The Introduction has a touch of lightness and ease that suggests Maitland himself; and Mr. G. J. Turner has indicated the references to the records of certain of the cases which Mr. Deiser has caused to be transcribed. The text and translation are competently done, despite an occasional painful aberration like that which "extends" "prefecturus in comitiva" to "prefecturus in comititia," and translates it "because he is a prefect in the service of"! Occasionally, too, a little more introductory matter on the cases would have been helpful; and neither the Index nor the lists of counsel, though accurate, seem quite exhaustive. An interesting feature showing a development in legal history is the fact that the first two cases reported were argued in the Exchequer; but by far the greater part of the volume deals with reports of cases heard in the Common Bench.

The Life of Matthew Prior. By Francis Bickley. (Pitman & Sons, 7s. 6d. net.)

THE record of a poet's life is generally a dull affair: a tedious collection of trivialities through which we struggle as a sort of tribute to Culture. Could we see into the minds of dead men as we see into our own, no doubt the poet's walk round his garden would be found as enthralling as the general survey of the field of battle; but it makes indifferent copy, and few indeed are the biographies of poets that any one would either write or read for their intrinsic interest.

The case of Matthew Prior provides a notable exception. The everyday business of his life was not the tour of his garden, but the fulfilment of diplomatic duties at the Hague or in Paris, at the centre of the foreign policy of the period. Nor was his own share an insignificant one; the historian cannot pass him by. "Matt's peace," the popular name for the Treaty of Utrecht, scarcely exaggerates the importance of the part he

played in the negotiations. Born in the lowest rank of life, he was employed as a boy in a tavern which by good fortune was frequented by the wits; here Lord Dorset found him one day reading Horace, and generously undertook the charges of his education. Prior's own talents did the rest, and the poor joiner's son lived to call the great Bolingbroke plain "Harry," and to be a *persona grata* with Louis XIV. With such materials Mr. Bickley has written a biography that is readable and informing, giving us a good insight not only into Prior's capacity for affairs and gay temperament, but also into his relation to the parties and politics of those troubled times.

But Prior belongs rather to literature than to history, and his verse is more to the world than his share in the Treaty of Utrecht. On this score Mr. Bickley, perhaps, uses Matt a little unsympathetically. He frankly tells us he dislikes the eighteenth century. Prior might have won a higher place, he thinks, "had he not been born into the most sterile and sophisticated age of English poetry." This is a kind of criticism which has always seemed to us to be futile. It is as though we were to say of a cup of tea that it would be better if it were a glass of wine; whereas the truth is, that though we may well prefer wine to tea, yet there is a time for both, and we should be very sorry when teatime comes round to find, instead of our Prior, some second-rate Herrick.

In the case of Prior this talk of the sterility and artificiality of the eighteenth century is specially inept. For the work he lives by—those score or so of lyrics, light, witty, and of a delicate perfection—give us the very essence of that sophisticated and artificial age. Indeed, for the man Matt to belong to the eighteenth century was the greatest piece of good fortune; what sort of a figure would he have cut as an Elizabethan dramatist or a Lake poet? The good fortune is ours, too. Prior's longer and more serious poems have not stood the test of time; yet they contain passages of merit, and were highly thought of in their day. One of these, 'Henry and Emma,' which Mr. Bickley declares to be intolerable except to "keen amateurs of the ludicrous," but which Horace Walpole considered a masterpiece, is a paraphrase of the celebrated 'Nut-Brown Maid.' The idea of improving older poems by translating them into a more "polite" style was popular in the eighteenth century, and amateurs of the ludicrous may be reminded that Pope once contemplated treating Milton in this way.

"I hope," wrote Dr. Atterbury to him, "you won't utterly forget what passed in the coach about 'Samson Agonistes'.... some time or other I wish you would review and polish that piece.... it deserves your care, and is capable of being improved, with little trouble, into a perfect model and standard of tragic poetry—always allowing for its being a story taken out of the Bible."

The relation of 'Henry and Emma' to 'The Nut-Brown Maid' is much what we

should imagine from their titles; but the comparison is apt to make us underrate Prior's work. The following passage may stand for an example of his more serious verse at its best:—

Thou, ere thou goest, unhappiest of thy kind,
Must leave the habit and the sex behind.
No longer shall thy comely tresses break
In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck;
Or sit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful braids with various ribbon bound:
No longer shall thy bodice, aptly laced,
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,
That air and harmony of shape express,
Fine by degrees, and beautifully less:
Nor shall thy lower garments' artful plait,
From thy fair side dependent to thy feet,
Arm their chaste beauties with a modest pride,
And double every charm they seek to hide.
The ambrosial plenty of thy shining hair,
Cropt off and lost, scarce lower than thine ear
Shall stand uncouth: a horseman's coat shall hide
Thy taper shape, and comeliness of build:
The short trunk-hose shall show thy foot and knee
Licentious, and to common eyesight free:
And, with a bolder stride and looser air,
Mingled with men, a man thou must appear.

This is far from intolerable. But, of course, Prior owes his place among our poets to his delightful "vers de société"—models of perfection which have been often imitated, but never surpassed. Of this kind of poetry Cowper has an excellent passage, which is quoted by Mr. Bickley:—

"Every man conversant with verse writing knows, and knows by painful experience, that the familiar style is of all styles the most difficult to succeed in. To make verse speak the language of prose, without being prosaic, to marshal the words of it in such an order as they might naturally take in falling from the lips of an extemporary speaker, yet without meanness, harmoniously, elegantly, and without seeming to displace a syllable for the sake of the rhyme, is one of the most arduous tasks a poet can undertake. He that could accomplish this task was Prior; and many have imitated his excellence in this particular, but the best copies have fallen far short of the original."

The last few words unfortunately apply to the frontispiece of Mr. Bickley's book, a piece of work unworthy of the volume.

Annotated Edition of the Authorised Daily Prayer Book, with Historical and Explanatory Notes, and Additional Matter. Compiled, in accordance with the Plans of the Rev. S. Singer, by Israel Abrahams. (Eyre & Spottiswoode, 3s. 6d.)

THE Jewish Prayer Book has so far not received from liturgiologists the attention which it deserves. Even a superficial acquaintance with its contents would reveal the consistency of its structure, its dignity of language, and the peculiar fervour which characterizes it. But its chief claim to recognition rests on its value as a long piece of religious history. Its beginnings date back to the time when sacrificial worship was still offered in the great Jerusalem Sanctuary. When the city fell, and Judaism finally parted company with the newly arisen Christian Church, the central and most significant portions of the Prayer Book were formulated by way of definitely substituting prayer for sacrifice. But the body of doxologies, prayers, and hymns con-

stantly increased as time went on, so that in the Service Book as it now lies before us synagogal compositions eighteen or nineteen hundred years old are found almost side by side with pieces belonging to the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, whilst some Eastern forms of the ritual include hymns of a still later period.

The spirit which finds eloquent expressions in these Services exhibits a peculiar combination of the purely national with aspirations of the widest possible form of prophetic universalism. Nor will the liturgical investigator fail to recognize, amidst much that is decidedly particularist and occasionally even hostile, distinct traces of close affinity with the Christian ritual, thus clearly pointing back to the time when no impassable gulf was yet fixed between the two religions.

The present edition contains the Hebrew text authorized for use in the United Kingdom and all British possessions, accompanied by the late Mr. S. Singer's translation, both of which have been several times reprinted; and in addition we now have for the first time a long series of historical and explanatory notes, amounting almost to a full commentary, by Dr. Israel Abrahams.

The chief authority on which the annotator relied for the notes was, as he himself explains, the Hebrew Commentary published in 1868 by S. Baer, a careful scholar, who is pretty widely known as the collaborator with Franz Delitzsch in the production of a Masoretic edition of the text of the Old Testament. Dr. Abrahams had, however, also some recent researches into the history and development of the Prayer Book before him, and the result will no doubt prove very useful and helpful to a wide circle of persons approaching the subject from various points of view.

By way of criticism, some few remarks only need be offered in this place. Dr. Abrahams appears hardly justified in confidently assigning the substance of the Prayer of Eighteen to the second century B.C., the extant evidence seeming rather to point to the latter part of the first century A.D. as the time of its composition. The Gamaliel, moreover, whose name is linked with the early history of the prayer, was the second of that name, and should have been so designated in the notes. Misleading, and probably due to inadvertence, is the statement that "the reading of the Law, as introduced by Ezra, became a regular feature of the service." We, as a matter of fact, only know that Ezra read the Law to the people, but there are no details concerning it which would justify the clause "as introduced by Ezra."

Some other points might be mentioned, but we will close with a reference to the famous hymn beginning "Adon Olam." Dr. Abrahams gives the rhythmic scheme of the poem on p. ix, but in the piece itself, as vocalized on p. 3, the licences of enunciation which the poet allowed himself have been disregarded, and as a consequence some of the lines do not scan.

FICTION.

The World Set Free. By H. G. Wells. (Macmillan & Co., 6s.)

MR. WELLS'S new book can be classed as fiction only in a limited sense; it is his latest Utopia, the confession of the faith that is in him concerning the future of mankind. All Utopias, since the first of them, have been in the nature of criticisms of existing society; Mr. Wells criticizes it for its waste of energy just as a quarter of a century ago William Morris attacked it for its waste of the pleasure possible in work. Like Morris, he sees that our modern society, as unstable as a muddy eddy in a torrent, is breaking down from the sheer impossibility of employing all its members in the sole occupation which it recognizes for them—the production of profit; and, again like him, predicates a catastrophic ending of the present state of affairs. It is, we may remark, curious that none of our seers has sufficient faith in the power of ideas to believe that mankind as a whole can ever be brought to reconsider its position without some *deus ex machina*, some unnecessary violence to bring it to a halt on its way.

The catastrophe, in this case, only slightly forestalls the inevitable breakdown of society owing to the enormous simplification of production caused by the discovery of the way in which the energy of the atom can be made available, the simultaneous depreciation of gold by its manufacture as a by-product, and the displacement of labour this simplification entails. War is the only way in which this human waste can be employed, and when it comes, the new force liberated is so potent for destruction that the whole framework of society is dissolved, and mankind is set free to build up a new life for itself. The story of the convention of notables and ex-rulers who, with real power in their hands for the first time, embark on the task of reorganization, forms an amusing interlude, with a touch of melodrama in the fate of the king who tried to profit by the opportunity of the moment to make himself master of the world on the old lines.

It is, however, in the New World which Mr. Wells brings before us that we are most interested. We are afraid that it cannot be described, like that of Morris, as an epoch of rest. It is a scientific paradise with dark hints of synthetic foods, though its inhabitants, wonderful to say, prefer for the present field-grown vegetables, and we are not told that meat is prohibited. Mr. Wells is well disposed to art, without any real understanding of what art is. "The majority of our people are artists," he says of his new world, not realizing that the essential quality of art lies not in what is done, but how it is done, and that it is inconceivable that a free man doing freely chosen work for his own pleasure should not show that pleasure in his work. We have mistrusted Mr. Wells's views on the arts since he proposed to substitute for one

of the most pleasant of them, building, a machine squeezing walls out like paint from a collapsible tube.

As his readers will readily surmise, Mr. Wells attacks once more the sphinx problem of civilization, the question of the relation between men and women, and incidentally of love. If we are to take Karenin as his exponent, we are to look forward to the abolition of much that our poets and writers describe as love, a mixed feeling which gets in the way of rational human companionship between men and women. It is the feeling of possession—hardly separable in our present conception of love from its other relationships—which has to be eliminated from it. Woman "must cease to be our adventure—and come with us on our adventures." It may be that when life opens up more freely, the relative importance of personal love will diminish, and take its place among the elements of life without obtruding itself into the good-comradeship of every day.

We remark with pleasure signs of a greater attention to the prose rhythm of this book—passages of high merit. The first essential of a good prose style, at any rate as long as thought is rigorously chained to speech, is that it can be read aloud. But every now and then the author's vigilance has relaxed with unfortunate results. Such a sentence as, "It was the first record of the first apparatus heavier than air that ever maintained itself in the air by mechanical force," should never have been written by any one with an ear for the music of our language, or a feeling for his craft.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Foster (A. E. Manning), ANGLO-CATHOLICISM, "People's Books," 6d. net. Jack
A study of the Anglo-Catholic movement, with a brief Introduction by Dr. R. L. Langford-James.

Fowler (W. Warde), ROMAN IDEAS OF DEITY IN THE LAST CENTURY BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ERA, 5/ net. Macmillan
Lectures delivered in Oxford for the Common University Fund.

Mothers' Union : LITTLE BOOK OF PRAYERS, 1d. Mowbray
A few prayers for the use of mothers on various occasions.

Owen (D. C.), THE INFANCY OF RELIGION, "The S. Deniol's Series," 3/6 net. Milford
The author has examined the most primitive and rudimentary forms of religion in order to discover whether it "could legitimately be called an instinct of human nature," and as a result of his studies is "more convinced than ever of the reality of the religious sense, and of the tenacity of its hold upon primitive folk."

Thompson (T.), THE OFFICES OF BAPTISM AND CONFIRMATION, "Cambridge Handbooks of Liturgical Study," 6/ net. Cambridge University Press

An account of the liturgical history of baptism and confirmation, showing the development of the services and the relation of various rites to each other.

Westminster Version of the Sacred Scriptures : THE NEW TESTAMENT, Vol. III. : ST. PAUL'S EPISTLES TO THE CHURCHES : Part II. THE FIRST EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS, by the Rev. Cuthbert Lattey, paper 1/ net, cloth 1/6 net. Longmans

Containing an historical Introduction, text, foot-notes, and Appendixes.

Wood (Michael), THE LIFE OF PRAYER, 6d. net. Mowbray
A little book for devotional reading.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Catalogue of the Books and Manuscripts of Robert Louis Stevenson, IN THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE HARRY ELKINS WIDENER, with a Memoir by A. S. W. Rosenbach.

Philadelphia, Privately Printed
This Catalogue "contains an almost complete list of the first editions of the author's works." It is illustrated with reproductions of title-pages, autograph letters, &c., and Mr. Rosenbach contributes an appreciation of H. E. Widener. The edition is limited to one hundred and fifty copies, for private circulation only.

Hodgkin (J. E.) Collections, CATALOGUE OF THE VALUABLE LIBRARY, 2/6 Sotheby

An illustrated catalogue of the library, comprising illuminated and historical manuscripts, early woodcut books, and examples of old stamped bindings. The sale will take place on May 12th to 15th inclusive, and May 18th and 19th.

PHILOSOPHY.

Alexander (S.), THE BASIS OF REALISM, 1/ net. Milford

This paper is reproduced from vol. vi. of the *Proceedings of the British Academy*.

Driesch (Hans), THE PROBLEM OF INDIVIDUALITY, a Course of Four Lectures delivered before the University of London in October, 1913, 3/6 net. Macmillan

The first two lectures form a brief revision of the subject as treated by the author in his Gifford Lectures on 'The Science and Philosophy of the Organism'; in Lecture III., on 'The Logic of Vitalism,' he develops his "general theory of Becoming," and in the last lecture discusses the problem of Monism.

Kant's CRITIQUE OF JUDGEMENT, translated, with Introduction and Notes, by J. H. Bernard, 10/ net. Macmillan

A second and revised edition.

Prince (Morton), THE UNCONSCIOUS, the Fundamentals of Human Personality, Normal and Abnormal, 8/6 net. Macmillan
An introduction to abnormal psychology.

POETRY.

Abbott (W. H.), VISION, A BOOK OF LYRICS, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews

This volume contains many sonnets; some miscellaneous pieces, such as 'Convent Pictures' and 'Song: Lisette'; and translations from Heine.

Albino (Francis Edward), ON SORROW'S HARP, 2/ net. Washbourne
Plaintive verses on 'Death's Whirlwind,' 'Dumb Preachers,' 'The Problem of Evil,' &c.

Arensberg (Walter Conrad), POEMS, \$1 net. Boston, Houghton-Mifflin Co.
A collection of miscellaneous verses, sonnets, quatrains, and translations.

Brock (Blanche Adelaide), BEQUEATHED MID-OCEAN, 3/6 net. John Long
A narrative piece written in heroic couplets.

Cadwaladr (J. J.), "Eos Gwalla," SONGS FOR MUSIC, AND OTHER VERSES, 1/ net. Drane
Some patriotic pieces, such as 'An English Toast,' 'The King,' 'Wake Up, England!' and other verses.

Cammell (Charles), FAERYLAND, 3/6 net. Humphreys
A long piece in three cantos: 'Faeries of the Sea,' 'Faeries of the Forest,' and 'Elizabeth's Faeryland.'

Gage (Gervais), FROM FAR LANDS, Poems of North and South, 5/ net. Macmillan
In the earlier verses Mr. J. Laurence Rentoul records his life in North Ireland, England, and Germany. The verses in the latter part of the volume were written in Australia, "the Far Land of his adoption."

Hardy (Blanche C.), ARTEGAL, A DRAMA; POEMS AND BALLADS, 3/6 net. John Long
'Artegal,' a play of early Britain, is written mainly in blank verse. Some of the short pieces are reproduced from *The Westminster Gazette*, *Vanity Fair*, and other papers.

Moffatt (Warneford), NEW CANADIAN POEMS, 2/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall
This volume contains many patriotic pieces, as well as verses of personal experience and reminiscence.

Okeleigh (Credita), A WREATH OF ROSEMARY, OR MELODIES FROM FAR AWAY, 1/ Drane
A small collection of verses, including 'A Bunch of White Violets,' 'The White Lane,' and 'The Garden of Illusion.'

Roberts (Lloyd), ENGLAND OVER SEAS, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews
A small collection of verses, including 'The Homesteader,' 'The Berry Pickers,' and 'The Scarlet Trails.'

Safroni-Middleton (A.), A VAGABOND'S PHILOSOPHY IN VARIOUS MOODS, 3/6 net. Constable
Miscellaneous verses, including 'Songs of the South Seas.'

Songs of the South : CHOICE SELECTIONS FROM SOUTHERN POETS FROM COLONIAL TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY, collected and edited by Jennie Thornley Clarke, with an Appendix of Brief Biographical Notes, and an Introduction by Joel Chandler Harris, 5/ net. Moring
A third and revised edition.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Allen (P. S.), THE AGE OF ERASMUS, Lectures delivered in the Universities of Oxford and London, 6/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press
These lectures, when delivered in London, were noticed briefly in *The Athenæum* on February 14, p. 232; February 21, p. 276; February 28, p. 318; March 7, p. 345.

Barrington (Mrs. Russell), LIFE OF WALTER BAGEHOT, 12/6 net. Longmans
An account of Bagehot's life and writings, by his sister-in-law. There are portraits and other illustrations in the book.

Clay (Rotha Mary), THE HERMITS AND ANCHORITES OF ENGLAND, "The Antiquary's Books," 7/6 net. Methuen
A description of the daily life of "the lonely dwellers in fen and forest, hillside and cliff, cloister and churchyard," and account of the influence these men had on the community. There are many illustrations.

Ditchfield (P. H.), LONDON SURVIVALS, a Record of the Old Buildings and Associations of the City, 10/6 net. Methuen
An account of the treasures of antiquity which still survive in London, with over a hundred illustrations by Mr. E. L. Wratten.

Early English Text Society : THE COVENTRY LEET BOOK : OR, MAYOR'S REGISTER, containing the Records of the City Court Leet or View of Frankpledge, A.D. 1420-1555, with Divers Other Matters, transcribed and edited by Mary Dornier Harris, Part IV., 10/ Kegan Paul
Containing an Introduction, the remaining part of the text, with foot-notes, Glossary, and Indexes.

Hall (Thornton), ROMANCES OF THE PEERAGE, 12/6 net. Holden & Hardingham
Including sketches of Barbara Villiers, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and Lord George Bentinck. The book is illustrated with portraits.

Jerrold (Clare), THE STORY OF DOROTHY JORDAN, 15/ net. Nash
The author has examined documents regarding Dorothy Jordan's parentage, her baptismal name, and dates of birth and death, and claims to have cleared away much of the mystery with which her name has previously been surrounded.

Lützow (Count), THE HUSSITE WARS, 12/6 net. Dent
This work may be regarded as a sequel to the author's 'Life and Times of Master John Hus'; it deals with "the lengthy wars in Bohemia and the neighbouring countries that were the inevitable result of his unjust condemnation."

MacColl (Malcolm), MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE, edited by the Right Hon. George W. E. Russell, 10/6 net. Smith & Elder
The larger portion of this book is given over to the Memoir. The second part contains letters from Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Cardinal Newman, and other well-known people, and short introductory notes about the circumstances in which Canon MacColl became acquainted with his various correspondents.

Masson (Rosaline), ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, 6d. net. Jack
A little memoir in "The People's Books."

Petrarch, THE FIRST MODERN SCHOLAR AND MAN OF LETTERS, a Selection from his Correspondence, translated from the Original Latin, together with Historical Introductions and Notes, by James Harvey Robinson, with the collaboration of Henry Winchester Rolfe, 7/6 net. Putnam
A revised edition containing a new chapter on Petrarch's 'Secret.'

Putnam (George Haven), MEMORIES OF MY YOUTH, 1844-1865, 7/6 net. Putnam
The author records his student-days in France and Germany, visits to England, and active service in the Civil War. It is his purpose to continue the story of his life in another volume, under the title of 'Memories of a Publisher.'

Ragnau (Right Rev. Edmond Canon Hugues de), THE VATICAN, the Center of Government of the Catholic World, 16/ net. Appleton
An examination of the constitution and organization of the Catholic Church and its influence on modern civilization.

Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada, edited by George M. Wrong, H. H. Langton, and W. Stewart Wallace, Vol. XVIII., \$1.50. Toronto, Glasgow & Brook
Reviews of books on Canada published during 1913, classified under such headings as 'Canada's Relations to the Empire' and 'Provincial and Local History.'

Stanhope (Ghita), THE LIFE OF CHARLES, THIRD EARL STANHOPE, revised and completed by G. P. Gooch, 10/ net. Longmans
This biography of the third Earl Stanhope was begun by his great-great-granddaughter. After her death in 1912 Mr. Gooch undertook the editing of the manuscript, and has contributed several chapters.

Tchobanian (Archag), THE PEOPLE OF ARMENIA : THEIR PAST, THEIR CULTURE, THEIR FUTURE, 1/6 net. Dent
A translation of M. Tchobanian's lecture, given in French, by Lieut.-Col. G. Marcar Gregory, with an Introduction by Viscount Bryce.

Waddington (Mary King), MY FIRST YEARS AS A FRENCHWOMAN, 10/6 net. Smith & Elder
Reminiscences of political and diplomatic circles in Paris in the years immediately following the Franco-German War.

Winstanley (L.), TOLSTOY, "The People's Books," 6d. net. Jack
A sketch of Tolstoy's life and a description and criticism of his writings.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Baedeker (Karl), RUSSIA, with TEHRAN, PORT ARTHUR, and PEKING, Handbook for Travellers, 18/ net. Fisher Unwin
This handbook is illustrated with forty maps and seventy-eight plans.

Bell (Alured Gray), THE BEAUTIFUL RIO DE JANEIRO, 42/ net. Heinemann
A description of the city, its architecture, gardens, government, and various activities. The book is illustrated by numerous reproductions of paintings, caricatures, and photographs.

Fairford (Ford), CANADA, "The People's Books," 6d. net. Jack
A brief account of the history, natural and social conditions, products, and industries of Canada.

Walcott (Arthur S.), JAVA AND HER NEIGHBOURS, a Traveller's Notes in Java, Celebes, the Moluccas, and Sumatra, 10/6 net. Putnam
An account of travels in the East Indies, giving a sketch of the early history of the islands and their present position under Dutch rule. The book is illustrated with many photographs and a map.

SOCIOLOGY.

Best (Harry), THE DEAF : THEIR POSITION IN SOCIETY AND THE PROVISION FOR THEIR EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, \$2 net. New York, Crowell
A study of the attitude of the State towards the deaf in the United States.

Meeklin (John Moffatt), DEMOCRACY AND RACE FRICITION, a Study in Social Ethics, 5/6 net. Macmillan
A discussion of certain racial problems by the Professor of Philosophy in the University of Pittsburgh.

Münsterberg (Hugo), PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIAL SANITY, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin
A study of various problems in practical life made from the psychological standpoint. The subjects dealt with include Sex Education, Socialism, Thought Transference, Advertising, and Naïve Psychology. The aim is to show that social difficulties are dependent on mental conditions with which modern psychology can cope.

Veblen (Thorstein), THE INSTINCT OF WORKMANSHIP, 6/6 net. Macmillan
A survey of the correlation between industrial custom and the other facts that go to make up any given phase of civilization. The analysis is based on the materialistic assumptions of modern science, and the subject is treated historically from primitive technology to the machine industry.

ECONOMICS.

Bligram (Hugo) and Levy (Louis Edward), THE CAUSE OF BUSINESS DEPRESSIONS AS DISCLOSED BY AN ANALYSIS OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS, 6/ net. Lippincott
A study of the economic causes of industrial depression.

POLITICS.

Stevens (E. J. C.), 'Jest Evans,' WHITE AND BLACK, an Inquiry into South Africa's Greatest Problem, 6/ net. Simpkin & Marshall
A discussion of the colour question in South Africa.

PHILOLOGY.

Aristophanes, THE ACHARNIANS, edited from the MSS. and Other Original Sources by Richard Thomas Elliott, 14/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

Containing an Introduction, revised text, notes, and "excursions upon Athenæus's Text of Aristophanes, the Papyrus Fragments of 'The Acharnians,' and the Greek Dialects in Aristophanes."

Philological Club of the University of North Carolina : STUDIES IN PHILOLOGY, Vol. XI. Menasha Wisconsin, George Banta Pub. Co.
Contains 'The Shepherds Calendar, II,' by Mr. Edwin Greenlaw; 'The Celtic Origin of the Lay of Yonac,' by Mr. T. P. Cross; 'A Note on Phormio,' by Mr. George Howe; and 'Authorship and Interpretation of the *ἐκ τῆς μουσικῆς ἱεροπίας*,' by Mr. Wilbur H. Royster.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Gratacap (L. P.), THE SUBSTANCE OF LITERATURE, 4/ net. Stevens & Brown
An essay dealing chiefly with "the influence of the subject-matter of Sin, Ignorance, and Misery in Literature."

Tillyard (H. J. W.), GREEK LITERATURE, "The People's Books," 6d. net. Jack
An outline of ancient Greek literature. Each chapter has a selected Bibliography, which "is confined to books needing no knowledge of Greek."

EDUCATION.

Anarchy or Order, TWELVE PAPERS FOR THE TIMES, 1/ Duty and Discipline Movement, 117, Victoria Street, S.W.

The various writers all urge the necessity for discipline in training children.
Badley (J. H.), CO-EDUCATION IN PRACTICE, 1/ net. Cambridge, Heffer
This pamphlet contains the substance of an address delivered to "The Heretics" in Cambridge last February, with some additions and three Appendices.

MacMunn (Norman), A PATH TO FREEDOM IN THE SCHOOL, 2/ net. Bell
A discussion of the 'Theory of Child Emancipation,' with a plea for a system of teaching in partnership and the establishment of Commonwealth schools.

Morgan (Barbara Spofford), THE BACKWARD CHILD, a Study of the Psychology and Treatment of Backwardness, 5/ net. Putnam
A practical manual for teachers, with an Introduction by Miss Elizabeth E. Farrell.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Carson (G. St. L.) and Smith (David Eugene), ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA, Part I., 3/ Ginn
This textbook is an introduction to Algebra, and contains revision papers, a brief sketch of the history of the subject, and Logarithmic Tables.

Here and There Stories : JUNIOR, CHILDREN OF HERE AND THERE, 3d.; and SENIOR, HERE AND THERE IN AMERICA, 5d. Macmillan
Paper-covered Readers, with illustrations. The latter contains extracts from Washington Irving, Charles Kingsley, and other writers.

How and Why Stories : JUNIOR, CHILDREN OF THE FIELDS AND WOODS : HOW THEY HUNT AND WHY THEY HIDE, 3d.; and INTERMEDIATE, THE MAGIC GARDEN, by Elsie Blomfield, 4d. Macmillan
Illustrated Readers in Nature study.

Isalah XL-LXVI., edited by Rev. W. A. L. Elmslie and Rev. John Skinner, 1/6 net. Cambridge University Press

Containing an historical Introduction on the traditional authorship, external and internal evidence, and the teaching and religious value of the book; a Chronological Table; and the text of the Revised Version, with foot-notes; and an Index.

Then and Now Stories : JUNIOR, CHILDREN OF THEN AND NOW, 3d.; INTERMEDIATE, STORY-TELLERS OF THEN AND NOW, 4d.; and SENIOR, LIFE IN ENGLAND THEN AND NOW, 5d. Macmillan

Readers printed in clear type and illustrated.

FICTION.

Baker (C. P.), THE MAGIC TALE OF HARVANGER AND YOLANDE, 6/ Mills & Boon

A fantastic tale of a youth of humble birth. Whilst minding his father's cattle on the hills, he meets on three occasions a stranger who inquires the way to Scaur Gap—beyond which, he was told, was to be found "the best thing in the world." On the death of his parents he determines to set out on the same errand, and learn something of the world.

Belloc (Hilaire), THE GIRONDIN, 7d. net. Nelson
A cheap reprint.

Bindloss (Harold), BLAKE'S BURDEN, 6/ Ward & Lock

The hero voluntarily bears the disgrace of cowardice which his cousin incurred in a frontier skirmish, and afterwards seeks his fortune in Canada.

Cleeve (Lucas), HIS ITALIAN WIFE, 6d. John Long
A cheap reprint.

Flastri (Virginia Guicciardi), FROM OPPOSITE SHORES, translated from the Italian by Hélène Antonelli, "Library of Translations," 6/ Goschen

This novel describes conflicting social and clerical influences in the district of Reggio at the close of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century.

Griffith (George), THE WORLD MASTERS, 6d. John Long
A cheap reprint.

Henry-Ruffin (M. E.), THE SHIELD OF SILENCE, 5/6 New York, Benziger Bros.

The story of a crime told in confession to a priest, who is, of course, bound to secrecy. Some of the scenes are laid in the United States, and others in Northern Spain.

Hills (Newell Dwight), THE STORY OF PHÆDRUS, 5/6 net. Macmillan

A story of a Greek slave, Phædrus, who came under the influence of Christianity. There are illuminations by Mr. George W. Bardwell.

Jones (Margam), ANGELS IN WALES, 6/ John Long

A tale of Welsh life in the nineteenth century.

Kernahan (Mary), DR. IVOR'S WIFE, 6/ Allen

In order to fulfil the terms of an old lady's will and to secure thereby a fortune, a marriage of convenience is arranged between an impecunious schoolmistress and an embittered doctor. The story shows the process by means of which his chilled heart is thawed and her real sentiments find expression.

MacLaren (Emily), THE WEB OF CIRCUMSTANCE, a Romance, 1/ net. Murray & Evenden

A story of ancient Rome.

Martindale (C. C.), THE WATERS OF TWILIGHT, 3/6 net. Longmans

A study in religious faith by a Roman Catholic priest. The principal characters are Catholics, who only realize how much their creed matters to them when confronted by difficult and unforeseen situations.

Shaw (Capt. Frank H.), THE HAVEN OF DESIRE, 6/ Cassell

A story of adventures at sea concerning a sailor who makes an unhappy marriage.

Shaw (M. H.), EVE AND THE MINISTER, 6/ Murray & Evenden

The love-story of a beautiful Society lady and a Nonconformist minister.

Stevens (E. J. C.), LEENTAS, a Tale of Love and War, 6/ Allen

A story of the South African War, in which the heroine disguises herself as a Boer in order to take revenge on the man who wronged her sister.

Turner (G. Frederic), THE RED VIRGIN, OR THE INTERREGNUM, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A second edition.

Vachell (Horace Annesley), QUINNEYS, 6/ John Murray

This novel tells the life-story of an antique dealer. It shows how by honest dealing the hero became a celebrity known to all the great art collectors in both hemispheres. Blended with the business part of the book are several love-affairs.

Water (Virginia Terhune Van de), THE SHEARS OF DELILAH, 6/ Putnam

Ten short stories dealing with some of the reasons for unhappy marriages.

Wells (H. G.), THE WORLD SET FREE, 6/ Macmillan

See p. 652.

Westrup (William), THE TOLL, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

A story dealing with the gold mines of South Africa—Johannesburg in particular "The Toll" being the lives demanded by the mines for the extraction of the precious metal. The inexpressible dreariness of the miner's lot is depicted, and the tragedy of two lives among the many forms the substance of the story.

JUVENILE.

Quiller-Couch (Mabel), CORNWALL'S WONDERLAND, 3/6 net. Dent

A collection of legends and fairy-tales of Cornwall which the author heard as a child.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Antiquary, MAY, 6d. Elliot Stock

The illustrated articles include 'Roman and Other Triple Vases,' by Mr. Walter J. Kaye, and 'The Howes of the Manor of Scotter, in Lindsey,' by Mr. T. B. F. Eminson.

Book Monthly, MAY, 6d. Cassell

Mr. Robb Lawson discusses the need of a school for novelists, and Miss Eileen Alder examines 'The Welsh Story To-day.'

Britannic Review, MAY, 1/ net. Eyre & Spottiswoode

Some of the items are 'The Menace of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance,' by Dr. F. B. Vrooman; 'The Georgian Bay Canal,' by Sir Robert Perks; and 'The Ideal Empire of our Time,' by Mr. Richard Jebb.

Celtic Review, APRIL, 2/6 net. Nutt

'Dan Cuimhne,' verses by Mr. G. P. T. MacRae; 'The "Picti" and "Scotti" in the Excidium Britannic,' by the Rev. A. W. Wade-Evans; and 'Henry White—"Fionn,"' by M. M., are among the contents.

Connoisseur, MAY, 1/ net. Herbert Bailey

Some of the features of this number are 'Staffordshire Pottery,' by Mr. C. Vernon, and 'On Making a Collection of Old Drawings,' by Mr. H. S. Reitlinger.

Contemporary Review, MAY, 2/6 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

'Frederic Mistral,' by Count de Soissons; 'The Humanity of the Labour Exchanges,' by Miss Constance Spender; and 'The Badger,' by Miss Frances Pitt, are among the contents.

Empire Review, MAY, 1/ net. Macmillan

The articles include 'Local Government,' by Mr. H. D. Gregory; 'Foreign Affairs and their Lessons,' by 'Diplomatist'; and 'Tariff Reform,' by Mr. J. C. Simpson.

English Review, MAY, 1/ net. 17-21, Tavistock Street, W.C.

Mr. Austin Harrison contributes "a Renaissance Masque" entitled 'King Carson'; Mr. L. March Philipps writes on 'Art and Life'; and there are verses by Mr. John Helston and Mr. H. G. Dwight.

Geographical Journal, MAY, 2/ Geographical Society

Containing 'The Sea-Route to Siberia,' by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and Mr. Jonas Lied; 'A Journey through Central Arabia,' by Capt. G. Leachman, and other papers.

Highway, MAY, 1d. Workers' Educational Assoc.

Includes an article by Mr. Arthur Greenwood on technical education.

History, APRIL-JUNE, 1/ net. 89, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Includes 'Discoveries and Colonies of the Scandinavians,' by Prof. Raymond Beazley, and 'Lollardy and the English Reformation,' by Mr. Walter Ashley.

Irish Book Lover, MAY, 2/6 per ann. Salmond

Includes a summary of a discourse by Mr. T. W. Rolleston on the Rev. John Gwynn's 'Book of Armagh,' and a memoir of T. D. Sullivan.

Librarian and Book World, 6d. net. Stanley Paul

Includes an article on 'Public Library Reform,' by Mr. Robert W. Parsons.

Library Assistant, MAY, 4/ per annum. Stoke Newington Public Library

Containing 'Impressions of the Fourth Easter School,' by Mr. Harry Grindle; 'Parliamentary Commissions of Enquiry and their Reports,' by Mr. C. H. R. Peach, and various notices.

Mariner's Mirror, MAY, 1/ net. Society for Nautical Research

In this issue Mr. H. H. Brindley continues his paper on 'Stem Ropes,' and Mr. Douglas Owen writes on 'The Devonport Figureheads.'

Modern Language Teaching, APRIL, 6d. Black

'French Poetry,' by Mr. H. H. Whitehouse; 'Modern Languages in Scotland,' by Miss Mary Tweedie; and 'Elocution and Voice Production,' by Miss Margery Dale, are some of the features in this number.

National Review, MAY, 2/6 net. 23, Ryder Street, S.W.

Mr. Austin Dobson writes an appreciation of Aaron Hill, Mr. A. Maurice Low discusses American affairs, and Earl Percy has an article on 'The "Pogrom" Plot.'

Occult Review, MAY, 7d. net. Rider

Mr. Sax Rohmer writes on 'The Occult East,' and Mr. Reginald B. Span on 'The Psychic Experiments of Sir William Crookes.'

Royal Statistical Society Journal, APRIL, 2/6 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Contains papers on 'The Sizes of Businesses, Mainly in the Textile Industries,' by Prof. S. J. Chapman and Mr. T. S. Ashton, and the 'Prices of Commodities in 1913,' by Sir George Paish.

School World, MAY, 6d. Macmillan

Some of the items in this issue are 'The Public-School Education of the Average Boy,' by Mr. Cloudeley Brereton; 'Plays for Villagers and Others,' by Miss Fanny Johnson; and 'Accuracy and the Direct Method,' by Mr. E. Creagh Kittson.

United Empire, MAY, 1/ net. Pitman

Notable features are 'Development of Agriculture in South Africa,' by Mr. D. H. Ledward, and 'The Empire and the Birth-Rate,' by Dr. C. V. Drysdale.

War and Peace, MAY, 3d. Whitehall House, S.W.

This issue includes articles on Mexico, by Norman Angell, and 'A Democratic Peace Programme,' by Mr. Keir Hardie.

World's Work, MAY, 1/ net. Heinemann

Special features are 'Ceres, Rome,' by "Home Counties"; 'The New France in Development,' by Mr. J. J. Conway; and 'A New Field for Railway Conquest,' by Mr. F. A. Talbot.

GENERAL.

Bainbridge (Oliver), THE LESSON OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PEACE CENTENARY, 2/6 net. Heath & Cranton

This essay is followed by numerous congratulatory messages from eminent men and women of America, Great Britain, France, and other countries.

Binnie-Clark (Georgina), WHEAT AND WOMAN, 6/ net. Heinemann

The author records her experiences in managing a small holding near Fort Qu'Appelle. There are illustrations from photographs.

Brooke (Rev. C. W. A.), MODERN METHODS OF PAROCHIAL ORGANIZATION, 3/6 net. Mowbray

A handbook recounting various methods of organization in use in different parishes.

Brother Richard's Book-Shelf: No. 6, VISIONS OF THE PEOPLE, taken from Lamennais's 'Words of a Believer,' 1d. Dent

Mr. Tom Bryan has written an Introduction, and there is a brief Foreword by "Brother Richard."

Ideals for Working Days, THOUGHTS FROM THE WORKS OF THE MOST REV. RANDALL THOMAS DAVIDSON, D.D., ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, selected by E. E. M., 1/ net. Mowbray

One of the "Fleur-de-Lis Booklets," containing extracts for each day of the year.

Pennsylvania Society Year-Book, 1914, edited by Barr Ferree. New York, 249, West 13th Street

Containing a report of the proceedings of the Society during the past year, and a summary of contemporary patriotic and historical activity in Pennsylvania.

Spiritual Healing, 1/ net. Macmillan

The report of a clerical and medical committee of inquiry into spiritual, faith, and mental healing, containing the conclusions of the committee and a summary of evidence given by various witnesses.

Taber (Edward Martin), STOWE NOTES, LETTERS, AND VERSES, 12/6 net. Bell

The author, who died in 1896 at the age of 33, was obliged, on account of ill-health, to live for many years a solitary life in Stowe in Northern Vermont. This volume contains his notes, verses, and literary fragments, and is illustrated by reproductions of his sketches in oil and pencil. The editor has added a few personal records and some letters.

Thomas (W. Beach) and Collett (A. K.), THE ENGLISH YEAR: SPRING, 10/6 net. Jack

After an introductory chapter on 'Spring,' the letterpress is divided into sections entitled 'March Calendar,' 'April Calendar,' and 'May Calendar.' Mr. A. H. Patterson is responsible for a few contributions. The book is illustrated with reproductions in colour from the work of Sir Alfred East, Charles Conder, Mr. Tom Mostyn, and others; and there are drawings in the text by Mr. A. W. Seaby.

Viking Society for Northern Research, SAGA BOOK, Vol. VIII. Part I. The Society

Containing a report of the meetings of the Society in 1912, and a number of papers, which include 'Some Points of Resemblance between Beowulf and the Grettla (or Grettis Saga),' by Mr. Douglas Stedman, and 'A Map of Denmark, 1900 Years Old,' by Dr. Gudmund Schütte.

PAMPHLET.

Willis (Fred), THE IDEALS OF RICHARD JEFFERIES, 3d. The Author, 23, Clifton Street, Swindon

This pamphlet contains a brief sketch of the life and works of Richard Jefferies, a discussion of his ideals, and a Bibliography.

SCIENCE.

Affalo (F. G.), BIRDS IN THE CALENDAR, 3/6 net. Secker

Sketches on birds appropriate to each month of the year. They are reproduced from *The Outlook*.

Allbutt (Sir Thomas Clifford), PALISSY, BACON, AND THE REVIVAL OF NATURAL SCIENCE, 1/ net. Milford

This paper was read at the International Historical Congress in April, 1913, and is reproduced from vol. vi. of the *Proceedings* of the British Academy.

Barger (George), THE SIMPLER NATURAL BASES, 6/ net. Longmans

One of the series of "Monographs on Biochemistry." It gives an account of "those basic substances of animals and plants which are of general biological interest." Special attention has been given to the Bibliography, which contains over forty pages, and extends to the autumn of 1913.

Baxandall (F. E.), ON THE ENHANCED LINES OF MANGANESE IN THE SPECTRUM OF A ANDROMEDÆ. Astronomical Society

This paper is reprinted from the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Canada, Department of Marine and Fisheries, REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE, for the Year ended December 31st, 1910, 2 vols. Ottawa

Containing an Introduction, detailed report, and Appendix.

Cornish (C. J.), LIFE AT THE ZOO, Notes and Traditions of the Regent's Park Gardens, 1/ net. Nelson

Includes chapters on animal æsthetics, dealing with the sensibility of animals to beauty, scents, and music. Part of the book is reproduced from *The Spectator*.

Dickson (W. E. Carnegie), BACTERIOLOGY, Man's Microbe Friends and Foes, "The People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

This little book gives a brief account of the history and present scope of the scientific study of bacteria. It is illustrated by diagrams, and there is a selected Bibliography at the end.

Eugenics Record Office, BULLETIN No. 11, Reply to the Criticism of Recent American Work by Dr. Heron of the Galton Laboratory, by C. B. Davenport and A. J. Rosanoff, 10 cents. Cold Spring Harbor

This booklet contains two papers entitled 'A Discussion of the Methods and Results of Dr. Heron's Critique,' by Mr. Davenport, and 'Mendelism and Neuropathic Heredity,' by Dr. Rosanoff.

Forsyth (A. R.), LECTURES INTRODUCTORY TO THE THEORY OF FUNCTIONS OF TWO COMPLEX VARIABLES, 10/ net. Cambridge Univ. Press

These lectures were delivered before the University of Calcutta last year.

Geological Society, ABSTRACTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS, No. 957, 6d. The Society, Burlington House, W.

Containing summaries of papers on 'The Evolution of the Essex River-System, and its Relation to that of the Midlands,' by Dr. J. W. Gregory, and 'The Topaz-bearing Rocks of Gunung Bakau,' by Mr. J. B. Scrivenor, and of the discussion which followed them.

Jones (Walter), NUCLEIC ACIDS: THEIR CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDUCT, 3/6 net. Longmans

One of the "Monographs on Biochemistry." It includes Appendixes, a full Bibliography, and Index.

Kaye (G. W. C.), X RAYS, an Introduction to the Study of Röntgen Rays, 5/ net. Longmans

This handbook gives an account of some methods and apparatus in use at the present time. It is illustrated with diagrams and photographs.

Kippax (John R.), THE CALL OF THE STARS, a Popular Introduction to a Knowledge of the Starry Skies, 10/6 net. Putnam

A non-technical description of the chief stars and planets, with an account of the myths and legends associated with them at various times. It is illustrated by photographs, charts, and diagrams.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 62, No. 2: HYDRO MECHANIC EXPERIMENTS WITH FLYING BOAT HULLS, by H. C. Richardson. Washington, Smithsonian Institution

A report of an investigation carried out at the Model Basin, Washington Navy Yard. It is illustrated with six plates.

Walpole-Bond (John), FIELD-STUDIES OF SOME Rarer British Birds, 7/6 net. Witherby

The Preface states that practically all the matter in these essays "comes from long, personal observation and research." Some chapters are reproduced, with alterations, from *British Birds*, *Country Life*, and other magazines.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Hartland (Edwin Sidney), RITUAL AND BELIEF, Studies in the History of Religion, 10/6 net. Williams & Norgate

A series of essays on 'Learning to "Think Black,"' 'The Relations of Religion and Magic,' 'The Boldness of the Celts,' 'The Haunted Widow,' 'The Philosophy of Mourning Clothes,' 'The Rite at the Temple of Mylitta,' and 'The Voice of the Stone of Destiny.'

Martin (Rev. E. Osborn), THE GODS OF INDIA, a Brief Description of their History, Character, and Worship, 4/6 net. Dent

In two introductory chapters the author discusses the development of Hindu mythology and the Sacred Books of the Hindus, and then passes on to a consideration of the chief Hindu gods, classifying them under the three headings 'Vedic Deities,' 'Purānic Deities,' and 'Inferior Deities.' The book is fully illustrated, and provided with an Index.

FINE ART.

Brown (Alice van Vechten) and Rankin (William), A SHORT HISTORY OF ITALIAN PAINTING, 7/6 net. Dent

A handbook for beginners. The more technical matter has been confined to notes, and there are many illustrations, a Bibliography, and an Index.

Hewison (James King), THE RUNIC ROADS OF RUTHWELL AND BEWCASTLE, with a Short History of the Cross and Crucifix in Scotland, 20/ net. Glasgow, John Smith

After an introductory chapter on the Cross and Crucifix in Scotland, the author gives a history of the Ruthwell Cross and Bewcastle Obelisk, and an account of the inscriptions and sculpture on the monuments. The book also contains the text of the Old English poem 'The Dream of the Rood,' with a metrical translation. There are many illustrations.

Hill (George Francis), CATALOGUE OF THE GREEK COINS OF PALESTINE (GALILEE, SAMARIA, AND JUDÆA), 30/ net. British Museum

The twenty-seventh volume of the 'Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum,' begun in 1873. It gives a description of all the ancient coins issued in Palestine down to the close of the Greek Imperial coinage under the rule of Trebonianus Gallus and Volusianus, and is illustrated with plates, a map, and a table of the Hebrew alphabet. There are over a hundred pages of Introduction and ten Indexes.

Johnson (George Lindsay), PHOTOGRAPHY IN COLOURS, a Text-Book for Amateurs and Students of Physics, 3/6 net. Routledge

A second edition, revised and brought up to date, with additional chapters on 'Colour Printing from Single-Plate Transparencies' and 'The Nature of Light and Colour.'

Joyce (Thomas A.), MEXICAN ARCHEOLOGY, an Introduction to the Archaeology of the Mexican and Mayan Civilizations of Pre-Spanish America, 12/6 net. Lee Warner

An account of the life and culture of the Mexican and Mayan peoples of pre-Spanish America, illustrated by maps, plates, and numerous drawings in the text.

New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, BULLETIN, APRIL, 10 cents. The Museum

Containing an article entitled 'The Metropolitan Museum's Growth too Big for its Income,' Notes on Recent Accessions, &c.

Pictures of 1914, 'PALL MALL GAZETTE' EXTRA, 1/ net. Newton Street, Holborn, W.C.

Reproductions of some of the pictures in this year's Royal Academy.

Royal Academy Pictures and Sculpture, 1914, paper 3/ net, cloth 5/ net. Cassell

Reproductions of pictures and sculpture in the Academy this year, with a coloured frontispiece. This work is also issued in five parts, 7d. net each.

Soissons (Count de), THE ÆSTHETIC PURPOSE OF BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE, AND OTHER ESSAYS, 12/6 net. Murray & Evenden

This volume contains, besides the opening essay on Byzantine Architecture, a discussion of the art of China and Japan, and appreciations of Ingres, Munch, Felicien Rops, Bœcklin, Straus, and Manet. Mr. G. P. Gooch contributes a Proem.

MUSIC.

Bantock (Granville), A PAGEANT OF HUMAN LIFE, Choral Suite for Male, Female, and Children's Voices, the Words by Sir Thomas More (1478-1535), 1/6 Novello

Elgar (Edward), GIVE UNTO THE LORD (Psalm xxix.), Anthem for S. A., T., B., with Accompaniment for Organ and Orchestra (Op. 74), 1/6 Novello

This piece has been composed for the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, St. Paul's Cathedral, 1914.

Elgar (Edward), TWO INTERLUDES FROM 'FALSTAFF,' Symphonic Study for Orchestra, 2/ net. Novello

Latin Songs, Classical, Medieval, and Modern, WITH MUSIC, edited by Calvin S. Brown, 9/ net. Putnam

A collection of Latin songs, including classical lyrics, mediæval church hymns, carols, school songs, lullabies, and translations of well-known English and German pieces.

Novello Part-Song Book (SECOND SERIES): No. 1290, THE WORLD IS TOO MUCH WITH US, the Words by Wordsworth, Music by Granville Bantock, 3d.; No. 1297, THE SHOWER, from a Poem by Henry Vaughan (1621-1695), Music by Edward Elgar (Op. 71, No. 1), 4d.; No. 1298, THE FOUNTAIN, the Words from a Poem by Henry Vaughan, Music by Edward Elgar (Op. 71, No. 2), 6d.; No. 1299, DEATH ON THE HILLS, adapted from the Russian of Maikov by Rosa Newmarch, Music by Edward Elgar (Op. 72), 6d.; No. 1300, LOVE'S TEMPEST, adapted from the Russian of Maikov by Rosa Newmarch, Music by Edward Elgar (Op. 73, No. 1), 6d.; and No. 1301, SERENADE, adapted from the Russian of Minsky by Rosa Newmarch, Music by Edward Elgar (Op. 73, No. 2), 6d. Novello

Organ Arrangements: No. 48, ADAGIO AND ALLEGRO SPIRITOSO from a CLAVIER SONATA BY BALTHASAR GALUPPI (1706-1785), arranged by Sir Frederick Bridge, 1/ Novello

Original Compositions for the Organ: No. 443, POSTLUDE FESTIVUM, by Charles W. Pearce; and No. 444, GRAND CHŒUR, by Claude E. Cover, 1/ net each. Novello

Original Compositions for the Organ (NEW SERIES): No. 27, TWELVE MINIATURES, by H. M. Higgs, 3/ net; No. 28, TOCCATINA, by W. G. Alcock, 1/6 net; and No. 29, ROMANCE IN A FLAT, by H. Sandiford Turner, 1/ net. Novello

Scott-Baker (H.), MAZURKA FOR PIANOFORTE SOLO, 2/ net. Novello

Scott-Baker (H.), PANTOMIME FOR PIANOFORTE SOLO, 2/ net. Novello

DRAMA.

Hankin (St. John), THE CASSILIS ENGAGEMENT, a Comedy in Four Acts, paper 1/ net, cloth 2/ net. Secker

This play was produced before the Stage Society at the Imperial Theatre in February, 1907. See *The Athenæum*, Feb. 16, 1907, p. 207.

Hankin (St. John), THE CHARITY THAT BEGAN AT HOME, a Comedy for Philanthropists, paper 1/ net, cloth 2/ net. Secker

This play was produced by Mr. Granville Barker at the Court Theatre in October, 1906. See *The Athenæum*, Oct. 27, 1906, p. 524.

Hankin (St. John), THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL, a Comedy for Fathers, paper 1/ net, cloth 2/ net. Secker

Produced by Mr. Granville Barker at the Court Theatre in September, 1905. See *The Athenæum*, Sept. 30, 1905.

FOREIGN. THEOLOGY.

Scriptores Syri. SECOND SERIES, VOL. XCII.: *Expositio Officiorum Ecclesie Georgio Arbelensi vulgo adscripta, II. Accedit Abrahæ Bar Lipheh Interpretatio Officiorum, Textus, edited by R. H. Connolly, 12fr. 75.* Paris, J. Gabalda

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Journal Général de l'Imprimerie et de la Librairie: TABLE SYSTÉMATIQUE DE LA BIBLIOGRAPHIE DE LA FRANCE, Année 1913.

Paris, 117, Boulevard Saint-Germain
A catalogue of books published last year, classified according to their subjects.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Correspondance de Montesquieu, publiée par François Gebelin avec la Collaboration de M. André Morize, Vol. I., 12fr.; Vol. II., 16fr. Paris, Champion

The correspondence is edited with an Introduction, notes, Appendixes, and Index.

Kirchheisen (Friedrich M.), NAPOLEON I.: SEIN LEBEN UND SEINE ZEIT, Vol. III.

Munich, Müller
This volume begins with Napoleon's journey from Milan through Switzerland in 1797, and ends with the Egyptian campaign of 1798-9 and the archaeological researches to which it led. The author has taken great pains to secure documentary evidence, and the best illustrations.

Kirchheisen (Gertrude), NAPOLEON UND DIE SEINEN.

Munich, Müller
A companion volume to that mentioned just above, by Herr Kirchheisen's wife, which fills out the picture by a study of the private life of Napoleon's family connexions. The volume, though complete in itself, deals only with part of the family. The author reserves for a second volume Napoleon's sisters and their husbands, and has already dealt in another book with Napoleon's wives. Here, then, we are concerned with his mother and his brothers. Special care has been taken with the illustrations.

La Fayette (Madame de), LA PRINCESSE DE CLÈVES, LETTRES, MÉMOIRES, Édition Lutetia, 10d.

Nelson
This volume contains 'La Princesse de Clèves,' 'La Comtesse de Tende,' a selection from the letters and Mémoires of Madame de La Fayette, and an Introduction by M. J. Calvet.

Maybon (Albert), LA RÉPUBLIQUE CHINOISE, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Colin
Soon after the proclamation of a republic in China the author set out for the East to study political tendencies in the more important centres of the Chinese State. In this volume he describes the chief events of the Revolution, and gives an account of his own observations.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Loti (Pierre), JÉRUSALEM, 1/ Nelson
A reprint in the "Collection Nelson."

SOCIOLOGY.

Jastrow (Morris), Jun., BABYLONIAN-ASSYRIAN BIRTH-OMENS AND THEIR CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE, 3m. 20.

Giessen, A. Töpelmann
A study of some ancient superstitions.

Westermarck (Edward), CEREMONIES AND BELIEFS CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE, CERTAIN DATES OF THE SOLAR YEAR, AND THE WEATHER IN MOROCCO.

Helsingfors, Akademiska Bokhandeln
A study of native ceremonies, the author's aim being not merely to set forth the bare facts, but "to discover the ideas underlying them."

PHILOLOGY.

Eitje (Hermann), DIE SATZVERKNÜPFUNG BEI CHAUCER, 5m. 80.

Heidelberg, Carl Winter
This treatise has partly appeared as a Tübingen dissertation. It ends with additions to Mätzner's 'English Grammar' and the 'N.E.D.'

Müller (Engelbert), ENGLISCHE LAUTEHRE NACH JAMES ELPHINSTON (1765, 1787, 1790), 7m. 20.

Heidelberg, Carl Winter
Elphinstone's works are here used to exhibit the phonetics of the second half of the eighteenth century in England. Numerous examples are cited of his system of spelling.

Westermarck (Prof. Dr. Edward), NOMINA IM STATUS ABSOLUTUS UND STATUS ANNEXUS IN DER SÜDMAROKKANISCHEN BERBERSPRACHE.

Helsingfors, Akademiska Bokhandeln
An elaborate study with lists of words.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Barnouw (A. J.), ANGLO-SAXON CHRISTIAN POETRY, translated by Louise Dudley.

The Hague, Nijhoff
An address delivered at the opening of the Lectures on English Language and Literature at Leiden, in October, 1907.

Joubert, TEXTES CHOISIS ET COMMENTÉS par Victor Giraud, 1fr. 50.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit
A brief appreciation of Joubert, followed by a selection from his correspondence and his 'Pensées, Maximes, et Essais.'

FICTION.

Formont (Maxime), LA DANSEUSE.

Paris, Lemerre
A sketch of Roman life and luxury on the Neapolitan coast in the days of Vespasian.

Le Braz (Anatole), PAQUE D'ISLANDE, 1/ Nelson
A cheap reprint.

Poltoratzky (Hermione), CŒURS SLAVES, UN ÉTÉ RUSSÉ, LEURS FEMMES, ENTRE SERBES, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Perrin
In this volume Madame Poltoratzky gives a picture of aristocratic circles and describes the life of poor students in Russia. The setting of the last story is in the Balkan Peninsula.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Mercur de France, 1 MAI, 1fr. 50.

Paris, 26, Rue de Condé
We notice in this number 'La Jeunesse de Juliette Drouot,' by M. Louis Guimbaud; 'Mes Débuts d'Auteur Dramatique,' by M. Louis Dumur; and 'L'Affaire Lemire,' by M. Maurice Lanoire.

Revue Critique des Idées et des Livres, AVRIL, 1fr.

Paris, 155, Boulevard Saint-Germain
The articles include 'L'Auteur du "Stabat Mater,"' by M. Jean Longnon; 'Maurice Barrès et les Églises de France,' by M. Georges Le Cardonnell; and 'Un Critique Radical-Socialiste de la Démocratie,' by M. Gilbert Maire.

Skirnir, 2 hefti. ERITSTJÓRI, Guðm. Finnbogason

The contents include 'Nokkur orð um Þjóðtrú og Þjóðsiðir Íslendinga,' by Jónas Jónsson, and 'Unga Fólkið og Atvinnuvegir Landsins,' by Guðm. Hannesson.

Vie des Lettres, AVRIL, 2fr. 50; abroad, 3fr.

Paris, Neully; London, Erskine Macdonald
Notable papers are 'Quelques Pensées sur la Personnalité et les Écrits d'Oscar Wilde,' by Dr. Ernst Bendz, translated by M. Georges Bazile; 'La Poésie nouvelle en Belgique,' by M. Maurice Gauchez; and 'Théâtre expérimental de François de Curel,' by Mr. William Speth.

THE ELIOT HODGKIN SALE.

ON Monday, April 27th, and the following day, Messrs. Sotheby sold the trade cards, book-plates, broadsides, &c., collected by the late John Eliot Hodgkin. The chief lots were: An extensive collection relating to tobacco, 92l. Three book-plates of Samuel Pepys, 30l. Proclamation to observe Fast Days, 1558-9, 38l. Pius V. broadside announcing the excommunication of Queen Elizabeth, 1569, 31l. Queen Elizabeth, proclamation relating to Essex's rebellion, 1600, 43l. The official declaration of the Treaty of Breda, between England and the United Netherlands, 1667, 56l. The total of the sale was 1,630l. 8s.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

ON Thursday, April 30th, and the following day, the same firm sold autograph letters, &c., the most important being: Garrick, A.L.s., June 3, 1770, to Sicard, introducing Dr. Burney, 23l.; another, apparently to the same, Dec. 2, 1774, 32l. Beethoven, A.L.s. to L. Schloesser, May 6, 1823, 21l. 10s.; autograph MS. of the beginning of one of the Scotch songs arranged by him in 1815, 25l. Wagner, autograph MS. of the end of the Prelude to 'Tristan und Isolde,' 1860, 22l. 10s. Gabrielle d'Estrees, notarial act signed by her, 25l. 10s. Byron, autograph MS. about the allusion to Capel Loft in 'Hints from Horace,' line 734, 36l. A large collection of letters relating to the French Revolution, 3 vols., 34l. Nelson, A.L.s., July 29, 1801, to Lady Hamilton, apparently unpublished, 65l. Sir John Franklin, twenty-seven letters to his niece Miss Kay, 27l. 10s. Thackeray, A.L.s., Feb. 25, 1859, to Thompson, 31l.; another, n.d., about Charlotte and Werther, 36l. Burns, autograph song with chorus and address to Robert Cleghorn of Edinburgh, 150l.; draft letter to Miss Kennedy of Daljaroch, and some verses called 'Brose and Butter,' 102l. The total of the sale was 1,733l.

BOOK-TRADE REFORM.

THE PUBLISHER'S POINT OF VIEW.

PROBABLY no other profession in the world has been so persistently reviled, or widely misunderstood, as that of publishing. The Barabbas legend has been worn threadbare, but it still serves its unworthy turn at times, and the author, especially the unsuccessful author, is still ready to shake hands with the discontented bookseller in agreeing that the publisher is the natural enemy of both. It would all be rather amusing, were it not so serious and unjust. No reform worth talking about will be possible until authors, publishers, and booksellers alike have sufficient faith in one another to discuss their common interests without wondering all the time whether one or the other, to speak metaphorically, will stab him in the back at the first opportunity. Hence the advantage of some round-table conference or central Board, at which all these component parts could be brought into closer touch than is possible under the present system of divided councils.

The popular conception of a publisher is less libellous in the twentieth century than in the days when Campbell drank Napoleon's health because he had ordered one hapless member of the trade to be shot. But it is not much nearer to the truth when it imagines him merely as a man who sits at his ease in his chair, taking a manuscript from the author in one hand, and passing it on to the printer with the other, saying, "Print it"; then to the binder, saying, "Bind it"; and leaving them to do the rest until the day of publication arrives. In reality the very reverse is the case. All the thousand and one details connected with the art of book-making can be settled by the publisher alone; for the printer and binder are content, for the most part, simply to carry out instructions. It was different in the early days of publishing, when the printers had matters much their own way, an advantage which they lost for ever in the book wars of the seventeenth century. The triumph of the publisher—or stationer, as he was then called—is testified in Roger L'Estrange's report to Charles II. in 1663.

"To conclude [he wrote on that occasion], both printers and stationers, under colour of offering a service to the public, do effectually but design one upon another. The printers would beat down the bookselling trade by managing the press as themselves please, and by working upon their own copies [copyrights]. The stationers, on the other side, they would subject the printers to be absolutely their slaves, which they have effected in a large measure already, by so increasing the number, that one half must either play the knave or starve."

The history of the book trade in this country is one long record of conflicting interests; but though the publisher has maintained his supremacy, it does not follow that he can neglect the other branches of his craft. The ideal publisher must be a master printer and binder as well, and responsible for all the technicalities which can make his books a joy to look at, if not to read. Too much of the detailed work which goes to fashion a comely tome is lost on the average critic as well as the average reader. The public likes a book to be "pretty," but it has little appreciation of the higher qualities of sound workmanship.

It is argued for the publishers, in view of the booksellers' complaint of the hazardous nature of their business, and the suggestion of some system of sale or return on the German model, that, since speculation is the very essence of their craft, it is only fair that the bookseller should undertake his share of the risk. Publishers, as Scott wrote to Miss Seward over a hundred

years ago, "are the only tradesmen in the world who professedly, and by choice, deal with what is called 'a pig in a poke'; and it is doubtless the gambling element which tempts so many men to enter a business in which fortunes are far harder to win than most people imagine.

"A bookseller [added Scott in the same shrewd letter] publishes twenty books, in hopes of hitting upon a good speculation, as a person buys a parcel of shares in a lottery, in hopes of gaining a prize. Thus the road is open to all, and if the successful candidate is a little fleeced, in order to form petty prizes to console the losing adventurers, still the cause of literature is benefited, since none is excluded from the privilege of competition."

There is little danger to-day of the successful candidate being fleeced for the benefit of his brethren as well as of his publishers. The shoe is rather on the other foot. The successful candidates now employ business men to keep up their prices, and sell themselves to the highest bidder; with the result that it is too often the budding novelist, or the man of letters struggling with the work of a lifetime, who is fleeced, or rather underpaid, in order that the publisher may head his list with the crowning glory of a "best-seller."

This was one of the things which they managed better in the book world of ancient Rome, where, as Dr. Putnam tells us in his interesting history of 'Authors and their Public in Ancient Times,' the first Publishers' Association was formed at the beginning of the second century. Little is known about this society, except that it was organized by the leading publishers of Rome "for the better protection of their interests in literary property, and that each member bound himself not to interfere with the undertakings of his fellow-members." Alas, that this vital problem cannot be so amicably settled to-day! In an age of hustling competition and dividends at all costs it seems impossible to hope for any rules and regulations that could be enforced in a trade in which competition is increasingly keen, and the interests at stake of the rival houses altogether unequal.

That some modified scheme of "sale or return" might be introduced is not outside the range of practical politics, but the general feeling appears to be that there is more hope of relieving the booksellers of their incubus of unsaleable stock by means of their own clearing-house idea. It is curious to learn that there was some system of "sale or return" in this country as long ago as Caxton's day. This is shown by the list of Thomas Hunte, stationer of the University of Oxford, printed by Mr. Madan at the end of his edition of the 'Day Book of John Dorne.' The list is an inventory, written on the fly-leaf of a French translation of Livy now in the Bodleian Library, recording the books received by Hunte in the year 1483 from Joannes de Aquisgrano and Peter Actors, the last of whom was afterwards appointed Stationer to Henry VII. Actors and his partner appear to have been wholesale booksellers from abroad, who travelled about England from fair to fair, then the chief markets for books in this country, and dealt with recognized stationers on the system in question. In the inventory Hunte gives a written promise faithfully to restore the books in due course or pay the price affixed in the list.

To what extent the literary agent has been responsible for the modern gulf between authors and publishers is a matter that lies outside our present scope; but it is incontrovertible that the old friendly relationship, which not only oiled the wheels of the book world in bygone days, but also helped to inspire not a few of the living

masterpieces in the language, is becoming more and more a thing of the past. An author has a right to safeguard his interests, but mere commercialism is a sorry substitute for such historic friendships as those between Byron and John Murray II., Thackeray and George Smith, Macaulay and the Longmans, and so on. There are so many misunderstandings to adjust in these relationships, so many small, yet vexatious trade details that seem to need standardizing, and suggestions to discuss for the benefit of the book world as a whole, that, in spite of the obvious difficulties, we cannot help thinking that some central governing Board, as suggested in our original article on the subject, on which every branch should be represented, could hardly fail to justify its existence, even though its achievements fell far short of the German ideal.

Let us at least remove, if we can, the canker of suspicion and disloyalty. Tradition dies hard in this most conservative of nations, but publishers as a whole, however keen and unscrupulous some of them may be in competition among themselves, are prepared to deal justly, even generously, with their allies. Obviously, it is to their interest both to support the bookseller to the best of their ability, and to encourage the author to stand by them. How easy it is to misjudge in these matters was demonstrated the other day in a letter from a bookseller to one of the trade papers, complaining bitterly that in the annual report of the Publishers' Association the booksellers were dismissed in a few lines, the insinuation being that these few lines represented the proportionate amount of interest taken in the welfare of the booksellers by the aristocrats of the trade. In justice to the publishers in this connexion, it is only fair to state as a fact that the affairs of the booksellers, and questions affecting their interests, brought to the notice of the Association by their own Society, regularly occupy at least half the time spent by the publishers at their official meetings. The complaint referred to is particularly unwarranted during the present presidency of Mr. James Blackwood, who not only has the interests of the booksellers very much at heart, but has also on occasion given up whole days to personal investigations into purely book-trade matters away from London. Mr. Blackwood is addressing the Associated Booksellers at Edinburgh on June 6th, when it is hoped that the whole question of reform will be discussed in a spirit worthy of a great trade, and doubtless he will be able to say something more definite than we have succeeded in doing from the point of view of the publisher.

* * The letter signed "One Keenly Interested" is in type, but the Editor will be glad if the writer will kindly send his name in accordance with the rule of *The Athenæum*.

SWAHILI AND ITS LITERATURE.

MISS WERNER gave on Thursday afternoon last at King's College, Strand, an interesting lecture on the origin and use of the Swahili language. Swahili is a real language, not a mere hybrid jargon like "Pidgin English," or the "Bangala" which has come into existence of late years on the Congo. But its position is somewhat peculiar. It is a genuine Bantu language which has incorporated a great many Arabic words, and lost many of its characteristic flexions; but there is no Swahili tribe speaking it, apart from the mixed race descended from Arab colonists and Bantu aborigines; and it did not exist before the Arabs had settled

on the coast. If native authorities can be trusted, and the poems attributed to Liongo Fumo are genuine, it must have existed in literary form as early as the thirteenth century. The centre whence the Swahili spread south seems to have been the Lamu archipelago, though there were independent settlements. The language was at an early date written in Arabic characters, and Arabic rules of prosody were to a certain extent introduced. A large number of poems have come down to us in an archaic dialect (which, however, resembles that still spoken at Lamu) and in several rhymed metres which are employed with good effect. Many of them are paraphrases from Arabic originals (or, possibly, free compositions on themes taken from Arabia), such as those on Mohammed's ascent into heaven, the death of Mohammed, the story of Job, or of the hero Mikdad. *Utenzi* is the name given to these poems, which are either didactic or epic; lyrics are called *Mashairi*. Of these there is a great variety, constantly being added to by popular improvisations, which often keep to recognized forms, though frequently quite free in construction.

The capacity of Swahili as a literary language ought not to be overlooked; it is largely understood by people of other tribes, and Swahili books are in great demand among, e.g., Pokomo and Giriama Christians; it thus forms a useful instrument of education without involving the disuse of the vernacular, and tends to reduce effort and expense in schools.

Its utility for business is well known; the employment of Coast men as caravan porters has carried it to Uganda, Nyasa, and the Congo; and its use as an official language in the East Africa Protectorate (not Uganda) is—at least provisionally—quite in accordance with the fitness of things.

Of traditional stories and folk-tales a good many collections have already been made, both in English and German, but much valuable matter still remains to be gleaned.

ANOTHER DEBT OF JOHN SHAKESPEARE.

Dullatur House, Hereford.

In reference to the note of Mrs. Stopes under the above heading in *The Athenæum* for April 25th, may I venture to suggest that the term "whittawer" following John Shakespeare's name may be the clerk of the Court's phonetic way of writing "widower," just as he wrote "Shakysper" for "Shakespeare"?

Your learned and enthusiastic correspondent would know better than any one else how far this would suit the case of John Shakespeare—"our John," as she affectionately calls him—the father of William, who married Mary Arden, I believe in 1557, and who might be a widower in 1573, though it is nowhere, I think, recorded that he left his shop in Stratford before his death, it is said, in 1601.

But if this suggestion "won't do," may I venture on another? "Whittawer" might be pure Warwickshire for "wit-ower" or "owner" ("ower" = "owner" in these parts, not far off), or "producer," or "begetter" (*cerebri genitor*, Latine).

This, I think, would "fit in" admirably with the learned lady's well-known theory.

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

Literary Gossip.

THE inaugural lecture of the summer term in the Department of Public Administration at the London School of Economics was delivered a few days ago by Mr. Graham Wallas, who took as his subject 'The Growth and Influence of Political Science in America.' Comparing the impressions received by him during his recent journey in the United States with those of previous visits, the lecturer said that, to him, the most striking development was the gradual supersession of the "plain, honest man," of whom Mr. William J. Bryan was a perfect representative, by the "impenitent specialist"—to use Mr. Max Beerbohm's phrase.

This new belief in specialism and the authority of the expert had taken the place of the belief in a national destiny. Social problems, especially in the Eastern States, were far too complex to be solved by non-expert legislators on the general principles laid down in the Constitution. Perhaps the most significant fact of the new régime was that at Harvard University, where students were allowed to choose from an enormous number of courses, and where there were no compulsory subjects set for Arts degrees, quite half the students attended courses in sociology, while classics and mathematics were virtually left alone.

DR. OSCAR LEVY informs us that, in view of the seventieth anniversary of Friedrich Nietzsche's birth, which falls on October 15th next, it is intended to raise a monument to his memory on the hill near Weimar, in the neighbourhood of the Nietzsche Archiv. A considerable fund has already been collected for the purpose, and any surplus that may accrue will be used for the support of the Archiv, which is under the guidance of Nietzsche's sister.

Contributions should be forwarded to Nietzsche's cousin, Dr. Richard Oehler, the Librarian of Bonn University (70, Königstrasse, Bonn), or the Nietzsche Monument Fund, care of London County and Westminster Bank, 109-111, New Oxford Street, W.

The *Cambridge Review* of this week notes that the See of Bristol, from which Dr. Browne has retired, passes to another Cambridge man, Dr. Nickson. It adds that the new Bishop "will have to walk warily in relation with the Bristol University, where certain dissensions are but recently composed." The composure is possibly premature.

MM. ALFRED CAPUS AND ROBERT DE FLERS have been elected General Editors of the *Figaro*.

FRÉDÉRIC MISTRAL has bequeathed to his native town his house, with all the books and pictures which it contains, on condition that, after his wife's death, it shall be open to the public as a museum.

ON April 26th the Souvenir Littéraire met at Père Lachaise to commemorate

the centenary of Louis Sébastien Mercier's death. Mercier was a prolific writer, and a sort of undeveloped genius. He tried his pen in many literary genres—philosophy, history, criticism, drama—pouring into each the liberal effusion of a truly original mind. His most characteristic works are 'L'An 2440,' a rambling, heterogeneous composition, full of half-prophetic visions, and 'Tableau de Paris,' which gives a curious picture of Parisian manners. He was above all an enthusiastic admirer of Shakespeare, whom he strenuously put forward as a dramatic model.

It is proposed to build a reading-room and library at Bankfoot, Perthshire, in memory of the poet Robert Nicoll, the centenary of whose birth fell on the 7th of last January.

LAST TUESDAY the editor and directors of *The New Statesman* met some of their readers at the Kingsway Hall and addressed them. The idea was good, but we cannot commend those responsible for the way in which it was carried out. If the utterances of their pens were no weightier than their speaking, our contemporary would not serve its public so well as it does. Even Mr. Shaw did not manage to convey news to intelligent readers of the paper, though he occasionally restated things in a novel way.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER will publish on the 28th inst. 'From an Islington Window: Pages of Reminiscent Romance,' by Miss M. Betham-Edwards. Romance is not exactly associated with the Islington of to-day, but the author deals with the Early- and Mid-Victorian associations of the district.

THE REV. H. S. PELHAM, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Birmingham, has written a little work which he has entitled 'The Training of a Working Boy.' The Bishop contributes a laudatory Foreword. Messrs. Macmillan will issue the book on Tuesday next.

They will also publish shortly 'Restatement and Reunion,' four essays by the Rev. B. H. Streeter, the editor of 'Foundations.' The aim of the book is to show that the practical and intellectual problems of to-day cannot be solved on the old party lines, but only by a co-ordination of the best elements in the traditions of the High, Evangelical, and Broad Church schools. The observations on Reunion were partly suggested by a study of missionary conditions during a recent visit of the author to India. The Introduction contains some comments on the Bishop of Oxford's recent pronouncement.

MR. IAN COLVIN, who is known to a wide circle of readers as "I. C." of *The Morning Post*, is publishing next Tuesday with Messrs. Blackwood a book of light satirical verse entitled 'Æsop in Politics.' Messrs. Blackwood are also issuing at the same time 'Heroines and Others,' another collection of short stories by Mr. St. John Lucas.

MR. RAYMOND PATON, whose first novel, 'The Drummer of the Dawn,' was well

received, has written 'The Tale of Lal,' a fantasy which brings fairyland into the heart of London, and once more defends the wisdom and ideals of the child against the dull common sense of its elders. Messrs. Chapman & Hall are the publishers.

The same firm announce for early issue two stories by writers whose names are new to print: 'The Road to Hillsbrow,' by Miss Ellen Beaumont Loveday, an idyll of English family life; and 'The Anvil,' by Miss Lilith Hope, a study of a girl's development.

MR. MURRAY is publishing next week 'Cloudesley Tempest,' a novel of the Stock Exchange, by Mr. E. H. Lacon Watson.

Mr. Murray's announcements include 'The Letters of John B. S. Morritt of Rokeby,' the traveller and friend of Scott, edited by Mr. G. E. Marindin; and 'The Autobiography of S. S. McClure,' the adventurous American publisher who was the prototype of Stevenson's delightful Pinkerton in 'The Wreckers.'

THE volume of 'Collected Poems' by Mr. Norman Gale, which has been announced for some time, will be published by Messrs. Macmillan on next Tuesday.

CASA EDITRICE LAPI, of Città di Castello, is publishing, as the first volume of a series of "Documenti di Storia Letteraria Italiana," 'Scenari delle Maschere in Arcadia.' The scenarios are 'La Pazzia di Filandro,' 'Il gran Mago,' 'La Nave,' 'Li tre Satiri,' and 'L'Arcadia.' The fundamental idea in each is a shipwreck on a desert place where a magician reigns supreme. According to the *Fanfulla della Domenica*, the editor—Signor Ferdinando Neri—discusses in his Introduction the possibility of their having been the source of Shakespeare's 'Tempest.'

THE LATE DUKE OF ARGYLL was a man of considerable versatility with the pen. A graceful writer of verse at his best, he published a good metrical version of the Psalms in 1877. His historical work shows, as a rule, sound judgment, but he was careless in detail. His 'Passages from the Past' (1907), and collection of 'Intimate Society Letters' (1910), contain good things, but are defective in arrangement, and occasionally perverse in judgment. Probably his literary gifts suffered from his position as a statesman.

WE are sorry to notice the death at Edinburgh on the 1st inst. of Mr. James Cuthbert Hadden, aged 54. Mr. Hadden served an apprenticeship as bookseller with Messrs. A. & R. Milne, of Aberdeen, went to London, and was for a time with Messrs. Routledge. On his return to Scotland, he specialized in music, and was in turn organist in several Presbyterian churches. He began also to contribute to newspapers and periodicals, and wrote, besides several little books on music, some literary and historical biographies. Mr. Hadden, who had been one of our contributors for several years, and was well equipped in Scottish history and topography, had a nervous breakdown last year from which he never fully recovered.

SCIENCE

The Golden Bough: a Study in Magic and Religion.—Part IV. *Adonis, Attis, Osiris.*
By J. G. Frazer. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co., 20s. net.)

THESE volumes form the fourth portion of the third edition of Dr. Frazer's great work. It comes later in time than the seventh and concluding portion, which was reviewed in *The Athenæum* of Jan. 3rd last, but it had previously appeared as a separate work, of which editions had been published in 1906 and 1907. It shows the advantage of the new method of breaking up the subject into several distinct treatises, instead of starting, as previously, from the practice of the priests of Aricia, and following out in succession the lines of thought that ran in many ways more or less directly from that starting-point.

In the two volumes before us three ancient myths, related to each other as being Oriental in origin, are separately considered, and other myths and practices concerning them investigated in the style of which Dr. Frazer is the undisputed master. In his Preface to the present edition he defines in these words the position to which his long and patient research has led him:—

"The longer I occupy myself with questions of ancient mythology the more difficult I become of success in dealing with them, and I am apt to think that we who spend our years in searching for solutions of these insoluble problems are like Sisypheus perpetually rolling his stone uphill only to see it revolve again into the valley, or like the daughters of Danaus doomed forever to pour water into broken jars that can hold no water. If we are taxed with wasting life in seeking to know what can never be known, and what, if it could be discovered, would not be worth knowing, what can we plead in our defence? I fear, very little. Such pursuits can hardly be defended on the ground of pure reason. We can only say that something, we know not what, drives us to attack the great enemy Ignorance wherever we see him, and that if we fail, as we probably shall, in our attack on his entrenchments, it may be useless but it is not inglorious to fall in leading a Forlorn Hope."

Those who remember the issue of the first edition of 'The Golden Bough,' and the impulse which was given by it to the study of comparative religion, will hardly be prepared to agree with Dr. Frazer in his disparaging estimate of the results of the study to which he has devoted marvellously industrious research, a vivid scientific imagination, and a brilliant faculty of eloquent exposition. It may be that knowledge of absolute truth is not attainable in regard to many of the intimate relations between belief and custom that he has ingeniously suggested, and that such knowledge, if acquired, would not be of more value to mankind than the suggestion itself; but the progress from edition to edition of enlightenment on the mutual relations of magic and religion, and the demonstration of the

virtual identity of religious ideas which formed the theme of the first edition, and is raised to a high power by the sixfold evidences contained in this third edition, are surely not forlorn hopes, but real victories in the conflict with ignorance.

Upon the first of these questions Dr. Frazer's conclusions may be briefly stated. The great changes which annually pass over the face of the earth are intimately bound up with the life of man. At a certain stage of development men seem to have imagined that they could hasten or retard the flight of the seasons by magic art. The slow advance of knowledge convinced the more thoughtful that some mightier power than their own magical rites was at work. They pictured to themselves growth and decay as effects of the waxing or waning strength of gods and goddesses. Thus the old magical theory was supplemented by a religious theory, for they still thought that by magical rites they could aid the god who was the principle of life in his struggle with the opposing principle of death. The ceremonies they observed were a dramatic representation of the natural processes they wished to facilitate; for magic is imitation. They set forth the fruitful union of the powers of fertility, the death of one of those powers, and his resurrection. Thus a religious theory was blended with a magical practice.

The myth of Adonis, whom Dr. Frazer identifies with Tammuz, illustrates this. He thinks it originated with the Sumerians of Southern Babylonia. In the religious literature of that country Tammuz appears as the youthful spouse or lover of Ishtar, the great mother goddess. Every year Tammuz was believed to die, and every year his divine mistress journeyed to the gloomy subterranean world in quest of him. During her absence life was threatened with extinction. On her rescue from the infernal regions all nature revived. In Syria the story was further developed. In Cyprus the worship of Aphrodite and Adonis reached its height. It gave rise to the strange customs which are recorded by Herodotus as practised in Babylon, and which find analogies in India among the dancing girls dedicated to the service of the temples, in West Africa among the Ewe-speaking peoples of the Slave Coast, and in Western Asia among the sacred women and men. It also gave rise to the widespread belief that men and women may be the sons and daughters of a deity, either begotten by him when in human form or when in the form of a serpent; and to the co-related beliefs that births of children are reincarnations of deceased persons, and that stocks and stones have procreative virtue.

The worship of Adonis at Byblus, in Syria, led to the customs of sacrificing the first-born, and of burning the chief god of the city, and to the tradition that Melcarth, the Tyrian Hercules, burnt himself to death and rose again from the dead. At Tarsus, in Cilicia, he bore the name of Sandan. A famous Hittite sculpture represents a procession, at the head of which are three figures; Dr.

Frazer conjectures that they represent a divine Father, a divine Mother, and a divine Son. The Father he identifies with Baal, and the Son with the god Sandan, who was burnt—either in the person of a human representative (who might be the son of the king) or (perhaps in later years) in effigy—at Tarsus. He finds in like manner at Olba, among the ruins discovered by Mr. Theodore Bent, a representation of two gods, Father and Son, corresponding to the Baal and Sandan of Tarsus.

In support of the theory that kings or princes were formerly burnt to death at Tarsus in the character of gods, he adduces the story of Sardanapalus, or rather his brother Shamashshumakin, burning himself, and that of the attempted burning of Croesus, King of Syria, as seeming to prove that in certain cases Oriental monarchs deliberately chose to burn themselves to death, and that such a death was regarded as a kind of apotheosis. He suggests that the custom of burning a god may have had some relation to volcanic phenomena, to earthquakes, mephitic vapours, and other natural features. The ritual and gardens of Adonis are good evidence that he was a deity of vegetation, and especially of the corn.

The second part of the book—'Attis'—relates to a deity who was to Phrygia what Adonis was to Syria. Born of a virgin, and killed, like Adonis, by a boar, according to one version, or by his own act in self-mutilation, according to another, he was changed after death into a pine tree. His death was celebrated by bloody sacrifices, at which priestly eunuchs officiated; his resurrection by a joyous festival of licence.

The part which the pine tree plays in his worship identifies him as a tree-spirit. His name signifies "father." Each year his cruel death was re-enacted in the person of a representative. Dr. Frazer suggests that a reminiscence of the manner in which these old representatives were put to death may perhaps be preserved in the story of Marsyas, hung on a pine tree and flayed by Apollo. From the East these barbarous and cruel observances spread over the Roman Empire. In Greek mythology they were not adopted, and the nearest analogy to them is found in the story of Hyacinth.

The third part of the book—'Osiris'—which occupies the whole of the second volume, relates to the god whose death and resurrection were annually celebrated in ancient Egypt. He was the offspring of an intrigue between the earth-god Seb and the sky-goddess Nut, wife of the sun-god Ra, who declared with a curse that she should be delivered of the child in no month and no year. The curse was fulfilled, and yet nullified, by his birth on the first of the five additional days inserted at the end of each year to make a year of 365 days out of 12 months of 30 days each. The variations of the Egyptian calendar are not unlike those of the Mexican calendar, as expounded by Mrs. (not "Miss") Z. Nuttall (p. 29).

The Egyptian farmer had means of his own to rectify the official calendar by observing the rise and fall of the Nile, and accordingly at the beginning of the rise held a festival of Isis, believed to be mourning for the lost Osiris. The time of sowing the seed was a time of sorrow, which Prof. Frazer considers to be as unreal as that of the walrus for the oysters. The joy of harvest, likewise, was concealed under an air of dejection. Besides these natural observances, there were the official celebrations of the sufferings and death of Osiris, in relation to which Prof. Frazer gives an excellent account of the Feast of All Souls as observed in many countries. The death and resurrection of the god identify him as a personification of the corn, which dies and comes to life again each year; but he was also a tree-spirit, a god of fertility, and a ruler and judge of the dead. His sister and wife Isis is more difficult to understand. Dr. Frazer rejects the theory that Osiris was the sun-god; and while he admits that in some respects Adonis was looked upon as identified with the moon, he considers that that was a late development of the cult, due to observations of the influence which the waxing and waning moon was supposed to exercise on growth. In Egypt the part of Osiris was played by the King. While Adonis and Attis were minor divinities only, Osiris was the greatest and most popular god of all Egypt; but all three represent the powers of fertility and especially of vegetation, and all undergo a death and resurrection. The cult of all included the idea of vicarious sacrifice—it is expedient that one man die for the people, that all the people perish not.

If some of the suggestions made by the author are thought to be overingenious, and not to be sufficiently supported by the facts on which they are based, the great multitude of those facts, all tending to the same conclusion, must make a great impression on every one who studies writings so obviously candid, fair-minded, and fruitful as those of Dr. Frazer.

An Appendix supplies notes on Moloch the king, the widowed Flamen, a charm to protect a town, and some customs of the Pelew Islanders.

BIOLOGY IN RELATION TO EDUCATION.

Bristol.

I HAVE read the lectures by Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall, as recorded in *The Athenæum*, with interest.

In speaking of the "Sympathetic Nervous System," she says: "The abdominal brain is larger in the female than in the male, the female having also more distinct ganglia, and more marked conducting cords." She goes on to explain that this accounts for more boys suffering from malnutrition than girls, and that boys more often die young.

It has appeared to me, in my experience, that boys are more difficult to rear than girls; that the explanation advanced by Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall is in any case correct, I am not prepared to admit.

I know of no anatomical authority for her statement; if there be, I should esteem the reference a favour.

JOHN WM. TAYLOR, M.D.

BIOLOGY IN RELATION TO EDUCATION.

A Course of Three Lectures given by Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall at Crosby Hall, on March 13th, 17th, and 20th, 1914.

[These Lectures were illustrated by nearly two hundred slides, and the omission of these has necessitated some curtailment of the matter which depended on them, and also some rearrangement. Lecture I. was printed in 'The Athenæum' for April 25th, and the first portion of Lecture II. in last week's number.]

LECTURE II. (continued).

PSYCHE: THE SOUL.

Powers of Vision.

THERE are yet other factors which determine the mode in which the soul receives, as it were, into itself impressions from the outside world, and we must consider one or two of them for a few moments. We revert now to the eyes, which are our usual organs of sight. Human eyes have three lenses: a water lens, a horny lens, and a vitreous or glass-like lens. There are individuals who can so control sight as to look through only one lens, or only two, or, again, only through the retina (the net) and its fluids. It is a commonplace to say the eye brings with it what it sees, but this is true in a far more profound and exact sense than people usually suppose. There is, for example, an exact correspondence between the substances contained in the eye and their rate of vibration, and that which, outside us, we perceive as movement. To us a sand-fall appears stationary, but if there were contained in one of our lenses a solution of quartz, we should see the movement in it. Its stationary appearance is the same in kind as the stationary appearance of a waterfall seen at a distance. Everything in reality is in motion, and there may be a being to whose eyes, by the different correspondence between their respective vibrations and its own, sand appears to move faster than water. It is found, moreover, that drugs and abnormal secretions of the body alter the solution in the water lens and cause marked differences of vision, as indeed, on the same principle, they also cause marked differences in hearing, touch, taste, and smell.

The easiest way in which to understand the differences made by the relation to one another of different rates of vibration is, however, to consider how photographs of a person in motion come out differently according to the rates of movement of the film and the person. If the film moves very slowly, it will catch every movement of the man's muscles, and in the resulting photograph there will appear, not one man, but many. Let the film move more slowly still, and the form of a man leaping as it usually appears to our limited normal vision will appear in the photograph as a wave with a wedge in its trough.

I can but touch on it for a moment, but nothing is more striking than the witness of photography to the theory that

matter consists of waves within waves—that we ourselves, physically, may be so described.

Now, in the accounts we have of strange things seen in visions it may very well be that the secret of the wonder lies in some change—acceleration or retardation—in the vibrations and other movements which are integral factors in all our seeing. We see by means of a moving film. Just as the celluloid film, consisting of particles of dead organic matter, is carried past the camera, so a film of matter, partly dead and partly living, caught in a net, passes through the camera of our eye; and our vision is truly and exactly determined by the rate of its movement and the nature of its substance. A person slowly dying *must*, as the pulse-rate alters, see differently from what he did in health, and may likewise become aware of what at this former rate was invisible. It does not follow that consciousness is lost, or even disturbed or lessened. The soul may be as fully "alive" as before; may be seeing and hearing things of which before it had no cognizance.

Abnormal Perception and Movement.

If there is a range of perception possible to us beyond our normal limited range—possible, but not often or to many of us matter of actual experience—there are also ranges of action, and states of consciousness or subconsciousness, which we are capable of, yet seldom—most of us, perhaps, never—enter upon. Consider, for example, somnambulism—a state, in reality, of larger wakefulness than is our ordinary waking state, in which, while many of the ordinary functions of the animal organization are suspended, the mind is divested of the common cares and anxieties of the world, and becomes composed, serene, and cheerful; while the intellectual faculties, free and unfettered, are exercised with an extraordinary vigour and acuteness. The internal power of vision is marvellously strengthened and enlarged, and seems to be no longer confined within the narrow bounds of space and time, nor beholds objects merely in the usual superficial way, but penetrates the shell of external nature and sees into the life of things—through the inner network of the lymph. This state presents three types: (1) Ordinary somnambulism, the result of some peculiar predisposition of the nervous system; (2) somnambulism of "disease"—i.e., of change of personality; (3) ecstatic somnambulism, produced by high exaltation of mind.

The somnambulist seems to the onlooker to be in profound sleep. His eyes are closed; he may be pricked or struck, and feel nothing; he may have his eyes forced open and not see, the most volatile spirit presented to his nose and not smell, a pistol fired off close to his ear and not hear; yet he will traverse the most inaccessible places, perform most delicate and difficult operations, intellectual and mechanical, travel, and drive or ride through crowded streets, and all with a

degree of freedom, a boldness and precision superior to what he displays when awake. It has been noticed that a somnambulist generally accomplishes anything he sets out to do.

The explanation of this is that, while the head retains the powers of motion and feeling, the faculties have passed over to the sympathetic system, to the "abdominal brain," and by the change the intellect has become clearer and stronger. Among the Chinese and the Burmese the abdomen is held to be the seat of the human understanding. The Aztecs said to a person: "See that you take my words and lay them up in your heart, and write them on your bowels."

While this state lasts the soul is not to be considered as necessarily attached to any particular organ, but rather as diffused throughout the entire body, as is the hyaline jelly throughout the Volvox sphere, or the plasmodium of *Badhamia*, or the network of *Hydrozoa*; though it may be more or less concentrated in the one ganglion, the solar plexus. The ordinary senses being deadened, the irritable solar plexus or the ganglia in the pit of the heart take their place, and act as projectors and receivers of all vibrations and stimuli. Intuition dominates, and all perception takes on the character of *feeling*, rather than that which distinguishes any of our differentiated sensations.

By the ganglia of the stomach persons have heard voices even from the end of a long conductor, and speaking in the lowest whisper, and also the ticking of a watch. They have seen—after the manner of X-rays—through intervening obstacles. They have the power of prevision and the power to discover hidden things. They have prescribed for themselves and other people remedies in the way of herbs, metals, and exercises. In one case a letter was folded four times, enclosed in a box, and held in a person's hand on the stomach of the somnambulist, who saw the writing and read it. If different kinds of food—cake, biscuits, fruit—were placed in the same way on the stomach, the taste of them was immediately perceived in the mouth; if, however, they were wrapped in silk, no taste was perceived. An uneducated peasant girl, who had no hearing by the ears, heard the lightest whisper perfectly by the pit of the stomach, the sole of the foot, the palm of the hand, and along the sympathetic nerve. When her eyes were bandaged, she recognized objects and colours placed on the above-mentioned regions; she was also able to describe things in the next room, in the street, beyond the town at enormous distances, as if seen with the eyes. She described diseased and healthy parts in her own body and in others in Latin and in Italian, and in scientific terms. Her eyes themselves developed extraordinary sensitiveness; they became like electrometers, turning where the slightest friction produced electric tension.

There have been instances where sight, hearing, and smell have been transferred from the usual organs to the fingers and toes, or to the palms of the hands or soles

of the feet. A person has read with the elbow, whilst using the other hand, and at the same time conversing.

This unusual functioning of the sympathetic ganglia and organs may, further, take place, not in some subject whose constitution is somewhat abnormal, but in a normal person when exposed to great danger or to terrible suffering. These may have—perhaps always have in some degree—the effect of changing and enlarging the nature, of stimulating imagination and emotion to a height of which, in the ordinary routine of civilized life, we can form little conception. Routine, in some respects beneficial, acts as a lullaby which puts the higher powers to sleep, and thereby tends to stunt the whole personality.

It will be remembered how, at the time of the earthquake at Messina, the Russian sailors climbed walls like cats, brought people down from houses in the most hazardous ways, and did things which no human being is supposed to be able to do. I knew some girls in Bath who, when the house they were in was on fire, leapt from window-ledge to window-ledge, 6 ft. apart, across a wide house-front. Under ordinary conditions they could not possibly have done this, but in that agony of fear the soul came to their aid and lifted them over the space; in fact, they flew.

This may seem a strange thing to say, but it belongs to a region of human knowledge and experience not sufficiently considered, and for that very reason passing out of our reach, which was well known to the ancients. One person—or the soul when exerted as a whole—has the power of self-projection, of flight. Empedocles, Aristæus, and Pausanias may be mentioned as witnesses to this having been known; and the legends of Buddhist saints who, when their sanctity had attained a certain high degree towards perfection, could pass through the air at will should not be taken as mere fictions.

If projection, or flight, of this kind is now to all intents and purposes unknown among us, the less perfect action of the soul, by which it passes to distant places separate from the body, is relatively common—more so, perhaps, than those who have not attended to this phenomenon, or who put a different interpretation upon it, might admit. Certain Laplanders, when travelling, can throw the body into a state of unconsciousness, leave it, and betake themselves to the dwelling of a comrade's family, it may be 300 miles away, and bring him back news of them, if he urgently desires it. The so-called magician, after due preparation, falls senseless to the ground, and remains motionless, as if the soul had for ever abandoned the body. After twenty-four hours the soul returns: the body awakes as from profound slumber, the man utters a deep-drawn sigh, and then will answer questions put to him, name and describe the places where he has been, and give minute particulars of what he has observed.

Instances of this kind might be multiplied indefinitely, and I have given this one, not because it is in any way a novelty, but because an example, even if well known, is better as illustration than a statement.

Human Machinery and Loss of Balance.

But if over against the cerebro-spinal system, or as the mediator of intuition, the sympathetic system is to be regarded as one, examined part by part it discovers itself as multiple and complex. In particular it is an adjustment of many vibrations. Each organ and its ganglion has its own rate of rhythm, its own temperature, its own sphere of action, and its dominant note. This means, as it is easy to see, a myriad possibilities of fine adjustment, and also, if there be anything in the surroundings intolerable, a myriad possibilities of misery and disorder. Whatever civilized life may be for the cerebro-spinal system, there can be no doubt that for the sympathetic system it is so disastrous that we may wonder that any one retains any portion of the "sympathetic" powers which properly belong to him.

We understand this as to sensitive apparatus. We have all heard how an astronomer by mistake took his umbrella into Greenwich Observatory, with the result that, by the iron in the umbrella, all the instruments were set ajar and would not work. We have all been told that no one must go into the observatory with a key in his pocket. When they packed up the instruments and transported them to Scotland—to the outermost parts of it, where there is no disturbance at all—the proceeding was regarded as perfectly natural and proper.

It is far otherwise when it comes to considering the sensitive apparatus lodged within the human frame. The number of human beings who are undergoing torture in their innermost being because of jars, noise, and stress and strain is enormous. Not the slightest account is taken of it. It is a very remarkable thing that, whereas a mechanical invention which, however otherwise convenient, actually necessitated some degree of external maiming in those who used it, would stand little chance of being adopted, no invention which, by its jarring and noise, *must* either deaden sensibility or rack it to agony is ever, on that score, hesitated over for a moment. It is not offensive nor, one may suppose, injurious, except indirectly, to the cerebro-spinal system. Therefore it is allowed to continue. Those in whom the cerebro-spinal system dominates will find little difficulty in tolerating it; those in whom the sympathetic system is stronger may be driven by it to distraction. Yet there can be no doubt that the latter are not of a lower type than the former; while the highest type of all consists of those in whom the two are most intimately connected.

It is not only by jars and outward strains that the harmony of the sympathetic system is affected; of equal importance is the question of food. Here

one point to be considered is the possibility, by diet, of giving undue preponderance to one factor in the sympathetic system. The possible effect of the foods to which by convention the general population is restricted in limiting our faculties, and also in promoting the excess of sexual impulse so marked among us, ought to be more closely—and, if I may so put it, practically—considered than it is. The diet of most people is a haphazard mixture—different, too, in many respects from the diet of their ancestors.

Treatment of the Insane.

We come, now, to consider what exactly is involved in such a loss of balance or harmony in the sympathetic system as is not momentary, as does not readjust itself again and again, after the manner which constitutes a large part of our daily difficulties of living, but remains. Its aspect will be twofold: within, great suffering; without, disability—a failure to meet the demands of external life. And the cause of the loss of balance needs also to be accurately understood. It may be not solely the destructive action of the environment upon an exceptionally complex, or weak, or sensitive organization; it may be disturbance caused by change of personality. To the rough-and-ready judgment of the world the person appears as insane, and is dealt with accordingly.

How is one to know what is happening? Fundamentally, though not *solely*, by intuition. Only the most highly gifted in respect of intuition ought to be allowed to have anything to do with the insane, and they ought, besides, to be possessed of wide knowledge, of a wide outlook, and large-heartedness—strong, but not uncontrolled emotion. That, on the whole, the insane are not in the hands, or even under the ultimate control, of persons of this nature and capability needs, I fear, no demonstration. There is plenty of evidence to show that, if some of the heads of asylums and the attendants they employ are well-meaning and skilful, there are many who are mere money-makers, many who are coarse and stupid—more than might be supposed who are on occasion guilty of culpable neglect and of what amounts to cruelty. Those who can discriminate to any purpose between forms of insanity of different origin—who can discern between the patient who is to be helped to regain a foothold from which he has slipped, and the one who is to be helped to reach a foothold he has never yet gained—are extremely few. Indeed, the distinction as a mere possible one has not presented itself at all to the minds of most alienists.

Dr. Adolf Meyer, Professor of Psychiatry at the Johns Hopkins University, writes of the insane, whose disease he describes as a disease of behaviour:—

"Certification to an asylum, an expression which carries humiliation to a patient and adds insult to injury, often means carrying the patient off to a remote asylum... with the inscription over the door 'Leave hope behind, all ye who enter here.' Helpfulness rather

than coercion must take the place of all this. The urgent point is the creation of different environments to meet the needs of different persons, as the readjustments may take days or weeks, months or years of care and protection."

Helpfulness, however, and protection cannot be expected wherever those in charge of the patients, though called nurses, are rough and ignorant beyond what would be endured in an ordinary domestic servant.

One of the first conditions of improvement would seem to be the revision of our whole view of insanity: the recognition of the diverse parts played in each separate case by the cerebro-spinal and the sympathetic systems, and a more exact allowance for the effects of drugs and idiosyncrasies connected with these with more attention than is usually accorded to the state of the bodily organs; also a realization of the fact that what appears as madness may be, on the one hand, a perfectly justified recoil of the whole system from a scheme of life for which it is desperately unfitted; or, on the other hand, a transition state from one mode of personality to another, the difficult emergence into a higher form of being. In this connexion I would suggest that those insane persons who manifest—or in the onset of the disease have manifested—a peculiar intolerance of noise or a great desire for solitude should be guarded and studied with a special and hopeful care.

Not that we are to think of change from one personality to another as necessarily involving insanity or the risk of insanity, though it does, perhaps, always involve suffering.

Diet and the Use of Fast and Festival.

Every religion has taught that the mode of life—clothing, diet, exercise, absence or presence of excitement, regularity or irregularity—makes a difference to the soul. A part of ancient wisdom was to know what foods were good for the soul—that is to say, what foods would nourish the body in such a way as to keep its balance true. As long as the right physiological balance of the body is kept, the body is a vehicle in which, through which, the soul can act. The soul cannot act unless its vehicle is of such a nature and in such a state as to yield to intuition. The balance required is a harmony between the ganglia and "brains" of the body, between the two great divisions of the circulatory system, and between the ferments.

It is natural and inevitable that this balance—supposing it to be attained—should still from time to time be upset, not only by external chance and change, but also by development within, by efforts and experiences of the soul. For these emergencies the ancients had appropriate correctives, one of which, without much knowledge of its origin or exact use, has in a fashion persisted to our own day—I mean, fasting.

It is worth reflecting upon that those creatures which exist freely, independently,

in a larval state fast during the time of metamorphosis. Hunger is Nature's method for accelerating metamorphosis.

The received connexion between fast and festival is matter of common knowledge. We all of us know also that fasts, even by the religious, are not as a rule kept with anything like the strictness which was once required. The fact is that, in dwelling upon the fast rather as an act of penitence than as a preparation, current religious teaching has dropped out one of the elements in the ancient theory regarding it. The festival to which the fast looked forward was not merely a joyful occasion—the joy, of course, being understood as of the highest kind—it was also a tremendous effort: a sort of leap of the soul one stage—if it might be—further on. She might attempt this with safety if she were strong enough; she would be strong enough if she could be made pure enough. Part of her impurity was the direct effect of clogging impurities in her vehicle, the body; of that much she could be cleared by her own pains, just as the skin can be cleansed by our own pains in washing; but in order *really*—and not merely as it were conventionally—to effect this, the fast had to be properly managed and thorough, in a way very unlike what is commonly practised among us now. Nor was it matter of indifference what was the food taken when the festival-day arrived.

There is a good deal of unnecessary alarm about the ill results of fasting. One would have to know the constitution and circumstances of any one to whom one recommended any severe measures of the kind, but I may mention that I have the pleasure of the acquaintance of a man who from time to time has fasted—quite *strictly*, except for drinking water—for six weeks at a stretch. He describes the result as like a new birth—so refreshed he is, so full of vigour. Nor, after the discomfort of the beginning, is he weak or in pain during the continuance of the fast itself. Far from that, he walks, rows, fences, and thinks with an ease and energy which surpass what he is capable of at other times. He gets rid of accumulations in the tissues of effete matters, and starts afresh. At the end he has fruit juice and a little barley-water.

The bearing of this, again, on the treatment of insanity is obvious. Insanity *may* be brought about, is certainly often increased, by overfeeding, even by feeding at all. Nothing can be more absurd than the forcible feeding resorted to in lunatic asylums.

Besides what we may call "purifying" or "corrective" discipline, the wisdom of our ancestors recognized much that we have lost sight of in the pursuit of ideals. If we have whittled away much of its meaning from the fast, we have also shorn the festival of very much of its glory and its magnificence. It is no longer one particular movement in a progress towards a definitely conceived end, from which one must take care not to fall back. Yet, for the welfare of the

soul, nothing is more necessary than unity and steadiness of aim; a definite plan in accordance with which the divers persons are to be subordinated to one another; a definite ideal towards which their action and interaction are bent.

Ideals in Education.

The great defect of modern education is that—except verbally, and even so in very vague and general terms—it has no ideal. It does not aim definitely either at “success” in this world or at “attainment” in the next. As *aims* the two are incompatible, and, wavering between them, it loses both. Still less, within one or the other general aim, does it point the child to a definite individual ideal for himself, or put him on the track to discover it. It is largely a haphazard sequence of oddly ill-calculated occupations, directed by persons who, brought up in similar conditions themselves, are to a great extent unaware how ineffective they are for the true life of the child.

If what I have said so far is clear, it will now be evident that, behind the mask, and using the “persons,” severally or together, as its agents and vehicle, is the soul, which does not in this mortal body come to the full fruition of its powers, nor in civilized countries prospers on the whole so well as in those where the life of the people depends on the sequential connexion of the cerebro-spinal sympathetic systems.

SOCIETIES.

IRISH TEXTS.—April 30.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. R. Flower in the chair.—The Hon. Secretary, Miss Eleanor Hull, read the Sixteenth Annual Report, in which the completion by Miss Maura Power of her edition of the Irish astronomical tract contained in MS. B. II. i. in the Royal Irish Academy's collection was announced. This will form the Society's volume for 1912.

A second publication, also approaching completion, is the Rev. P. Power's edition of the *Lives of St. Declan and St. Mochuda*, two early Waterford saints, which form part of O'Clery's collection of saints' lives now deposited in the Burgundian Library in Brussels. This publication will have special interest as being the first appearance of any part of these saints' lives in Irish. The collection was made by Michael O'Clery during a hasty visit to Ireland about 1620. It is one of the MSS. originally belonging to Father John Colgan, whose library, collected at Louvain, was afterwards deposited in Brussels. The editor is adding an Introduction dealing with early religious conditions in Ireland.

The Rev. John MacElean reported that he hoped to have the Irish portion of his third volume of O'Bruidair's poems in the printer's hands by the beginning of July; and among other volumes now well advanced are Mr. T. O'Donoghue's edition of the family poems of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, and Miss E. Knott's edition of poems by the bard Teigue Dall O'Higgin. The fourth and concluding volume of the Society's edition of Keating's ‘History of Ireland,’ containing the genealogies and Indexes, edited by the Rev. P. S. Dinneen, has gone to press.

Thirty-six new members have joined during the year. The sale of the Society's Irish dictionaries continues to be steady, 200 copies of their larger Dictionary, and 800 copies of their smaller Dictionary, having been sold during the year.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. S. Boyle) presented the financial report and balance-sheet, which showed that the finances of the Society were in a satisfactory position.

The following members of Council, retiring by rotation, were re-elected: Mrs. Banks, Mr. F. MacDonagh, and Mr. T. W. Rolleston. Mr. J. G. O'Keefe was elected to fill a vacancy upon the Council. The officers of the Society—Prof. Douglas Hyde (President), Miss E. Hull (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. S. Boyle (Hon. Treasurer)—were re-elected for the ensuing year.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MOS.** Royal Institution, 8.—‘The Last Chapter of Greek Philosophy: Plotinus as Philosopher, Religious Teacher, and Mystic,’ Lecture III., Dean Inge.
 — Society of Engineers, 7.30.—‘Notes on the Water Supply of Greater New York,’ Mr. W. T. Taylor.
 — Society of Arts, 8.—‘Some Recent Developments in the Ceramic Industry,’ Lecture III., Mr. W. Burton. (Cantor Lecture).
 — Geographical, 8.30.—‘The Condition and Prospects of the Panama Canal,’ Dr. Vaughan Cornish.
TUES. Royal Institution, 8.—‘The Present State of Evolutionary Theory,’ Prof. W. Bateson.
 — Asiatic, 4.—Annual Meeting.
 — Society of Arts, 4.30.—‘The Singing of Songs, Old and New: Folk Songs,’ Mr. H. Plunket Greene. (Cobb Lecture).
 — Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—‘Colour-Blindness and Race,’ Dr. W. B. R. Rivers; ‘Standing Stones and Stone Circles in Yorkshire,’ Mr. A. L. Lewis.
 — Colonial Institute, 8.30.—‘Newfoundland, the Oldest Part of the Empire,’ Sir E. Morris.
WED. Geological, 8.—‘The Scandinavian Drift of the Durham Coast, and the General Glaciology of South-East Durham,’ Mr. C. T. Trechmann; ‘On the Relationship of the Vredfort Granite to the Witwatersrand System,’ Mr. F. W. Penny.
 — Society of Arts, 8.—‘Glass-Painting in Medieval Times,’ Mr. J. A. Knowles.
THURS. Royal Institution, 8.—‘Identity of Laws in General and Biological Chemistry,’ Lecture I., Prof. S. Arrhenius.
 — Royal, 4.30.—‘The Various Inclinations of the Electrical Axis of the Human Heart: Part I. The Normal Heart, Effects of Respiration,’ Dr. A. D. Waller; ‘On Fossil Plants showing Structure from the Base of the Waverley Shale of Kentucky,’ Dr. D. H. Scott and Prof. E. C. Jeffrey; ‘The Controlling Influence of Carbon Dioxide in the Maturation, Dormancy, and Germination of Seeds,’ Part II., Mr. Franklin Kidd; and other Papers.
 — Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
FRI. Royal Institution, 9.—‘Plant Animals: a Study in Sym-biosis,’ Prof. F. Keeble.
SAT. Royal Institution, 8.—‘Bird Migration,’ Lecture II., Prof. C. J. Fatten.

FINE ARTS

Greek and Roman Sculpture. By A. Furtwängler and H. L. Ulrichs. Translated by Horace Taylor. (Dent & Sons, 7s. 6d. net.)

Greek Sculpture and Modern Art. Two Lectures delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy of London by Sir Charles Waldstein. (Cambridge University Press, 7s. 6d. net.)

THE number of illustrated books on ancient sculpture that have appeared recently at a moderate price is a satisfactory indication of the growing interest in the subject. Furtwängler and Ulrichs's book contains sixty plates and seventy-three smaller illustrations; Sir Charles Waldstein's has seventy-eight plates. All alike are from process blocks, often somewhat spotty and unpleasant in texture, but sufficing to give a very fair notion of the statues they represent. Both series are well selected, and give not only the familiar statues that recur in all such series, but also a certain number of less-known works. The English book further contains, for comparison, a few examples of Michelangelo and M. Rodin.

Furtwängler and Ulrichs's volume has been familiar for some time in its German form; it was an excellent notion to give us an English translation of the new German edition. The book was originally intended as a handy edition, for less advanced or less wealthy students, of the colossal and expensive Brunn-Bruckmann ‘Denkmäler,’ with its 600 or more folio plates in photogravure. Its chief value lay in the fact that it made accessible a brief and suggestive study of a number of the most representative examples of ancient sculpture by the greatest master of the history and criticism of ancient art in our generation; and this, too, in a form which can easily be appreciated even by those who have no special knowledge of the subject. Particular interest attaches to some of the sections in which Furtwängler has given an account of his own discoveries or theories. But it is significant

of the rapid progress of archaeological study that even Furtwängler's colleague thinks it necessary to admit the improbability of some of these theories—notably those as to the identification of the Lemnian Athena and the colossi of Monti Cavallo—and to suggest modifications in the arrangement of the Ægina pediments and the identification of the subordinate figures in the Parthenon pediments. However, the permanent value of Furtwängler's criticisms is beyond such details.

The translation reads well enough when not dealing with technical matters; but it is unfortunate that neither publisher nor translator seems to have realized that in order to translate such a book as this some knowledge is required of the subject with which it deals. The very first sentence offers an illustration of this. It is absurd to talk about Mycenaean art in Greece in “the twentieth century B.C.” Furtwängler, of course, wrote “im zweiten Jahrtausend.” To take another case of dating, how could the Hera Barberini be “a copy made in the second century B.C., probably for the palace of a Roman noble”? Here there is even less excuse, for the German has “n. Chr.” The head of Eubouleus is said to have been set up “on a tray,” apparently a reminiscence of Salome; the German is “Tischplatte.” A strigil is called a “vessel”; and we hear of the “varnished tone of the marble” of the Hermes. Then there are such illiterate forms as “acroteros,” “Per-gamean,” “Naupacti” (for Naupactians); while in Greek quotations there are on p. 40 five misprints in two lines. Aspasius's well-known gem figures as the gem of Aspasia. But the most incomprehensible of all is the description of Fig. 18 as “a contemporary cast” from the Parthenon frieze. The whole text requires careful revision by some one with a competent knowledge of Greek art. If this were done, the book might be warmly recommended.

Sir Charles Waldstein's book consists, apart from its illustrations, of two lectures given to Royal Academy students on the technique and subjects of ancient sculpture. He is right in insisting on the value of this study to modern artists, especially at a time when the sanity and harmony of which Greek art is representative are in danger of being overwhelmed in a riot of fantastic experiments; when many artists and critics seem to think that the only way to escape prettiness is to avoid beauty; and when, like the Athenians of a degenerate age, we spend our time “in nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing.” He states his case fairly, and reasonably, and is ready to recognize what is good in modern art as well as in ancient; and he carefully guards against the misunderstanding that, because he urges art students “to fill themselves with the spirit which moved the Greek sculptors of old,” he therefore wants them to imitate classic models after the manner of Canova or Thorwaldsen. This

very misunderstanding is emphasized in an article published in *The Times*, which Sir Charles Waldstein reprints here in order to rebut the charge more precisely. He does well to insist on the principle that "the study of physiology must precede the study of pathology, especially in art," and his book may be recommended as an antidote to many modern expressions of artistic theory and practice.

Babylon of Egypt: a Study in the History of Old Cairo. By A. J. Butler. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 4s. 6d. net.)

BABYLON OF EGYPT has long been a problem that has divided the opinions of Orientalists. Quatremère, Amélineau, Casanova, Lane-Poole, Guest, Caetani, have all had their say on it; and now Dr. Butler, who has already incidentally discussed it in his important works on the ancient Coptic churches and the Arab conquest of Egypt—subjects he has made peculiarly his own—has summed up the whole controversy and given his considered judgment in a special monograph. Superficial readers may think this a topographical trifle. Most people have never heard of the Egyptian Babylon, though tourists to Cairo, with the help of Baedeker or Murray, may associate the name quite correctly with the old fortress lined with Coptic and Greek churches beside "Masr al-Atika." But Babylon of Egypt was a word of power in the Middle Ages. At a time when the name was well-nigh forgotten in its own land, 'The Romance of Richard Cœur de Lion' thus refers to Saladin's flight to Cairo:—

The cheff Sawdon off Hethenyssse
To Babyloyne was flowen, I wyase;

and various treatises and letters in the archives of Florence, edited by Amari fifty years ago, frequently describe the famous Sultan as "King of Babilonia," and mention a warehouse, a treaty, and a patriarch of "Babilonia" in Egypt. It seems improbable that so high-sounding a title as "King of Babilonia" should derive from a mere fortress; yet many scholars have restricted the name Babylon to the old fortress built by Trajan, and now known as Kasr ash-Shama', which contains the Coptic churches aforesaid. Others have argued that the name applies strictly only to a vanished fort erected, perhaps by Nebuchadnezzar (hence the associated name), on a rocky height (ar-Rasad) two kilometres from Kasr ash-Shama'. So the questions are, Was Babylon a city or a fortress, or both? and if a fortress, which fortress?

To answer them Dr. Butler has ransacked the authorities from Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Josephus, and Ptolemy to John of Nikiu, Ibn 'Abd-al-Hakam, Ibn Dukmāk, and el-Makrizi—to select but a few of his sources. Throughout the ancient writers the tradition prevails of a Babylonian invasion as the origin of the fort and name of Babylon, though they differ in ascribing it either to Nebuchadnezzar or Cambyses. Prof. Becker and M. Casanova, it may be observed though Dr.

Butler does not allude to this etymology, both agree that the "Babylon" is undoubtedly derived from an Egyptian name, and that the obvious popular derivation was due to Greek familiarity with the name of the Chaldean city. But apart from etymology, the fact that Babylon was a city, not merely a fortress, is definitely established by the citation from Ptolemy, himself an Egyptian residing in Alexandria, to the effect that the canal (known as the Amnis Traianus) "ran through the city"—Ἡρώων πόλις δι' ἧς καὶ Βαβυλῶνος πόλεως Τραιανὸς ποταμὸς ρεῖ ('Geogr.' iv. 5). Babylon therefore, in pre-Arab times, was both a town and a fortress, and the town, as Dr. Butler shows by a long stream of evidence, subsisted down to and after the Arab conquest, and corresponded to the alternative names Khēmi and Misr. It must have been an extensive city, for it seems to have stretched from "Old Cairo" across modern Cairo as far as Heliopolis. We are bound to say that there is no evidence of any such spacious city in the chronicles of the Arab invasion; but these were written at a later date, and the rapid disappearance of Eastern towns is well known. The materials may have been used in the construction of the buildings of Cairo.

So much for the reality of the city of Babylon. As to the fortress which gave it its name, Dr. Butler holds that it was built on the height ar-Rasad as a Babylonian military settlement in the sixth century B.C., but that, when Trajan wanted to build his great fortress,

"he abandoned the site of the Persian fort upon Ar Rasad and planted his citadel upon the bank of the Nile, so as to secure an unfailing water supply for the garrison and free communication by river between the garrison and the rest of Egypt; and this fortress was called the Castle of Babylon, or the Castle of Khēmi, and . . . the Arabic form of the name was Kasr ash-Shama'."

The objection to this very probable view is that John of Nikiu, our earliest and best authority for the Arab conquest, states precisely that Trajan built his castle upon the old foundations, but raised the circuit walls and enlarged the other buildings of the Babylonian fortress; but in saying this he was evidently thinking of Kasr ash-Shama', and not the supposed Babylonian fort on the mount of ar-Rasad, of which no recognizable traces seem to have remained at the time of the Arab conquest. It is true there is a statement by el-Kudā'i that the castle of Babylon stood on a hill, and "a little of it remains in stone at the extremity of the mount," and Ibn Dukmāk seems to confirm this. But el-Kudā'i lived in the eleventh century, and Ibn Dukmāk in the fourteenth, though they worked upon early sources. The transfer of the name Babylon from an abandoned fort to a new and formidable castle seems natural enough, especially since the name had long before been extended from the fort to the adjacent town. Then

"the name of Babylon, which the Arabs found applied to the city otherwise called Misr, was gradually displaced by the new

name Fustāt of Arab [or rather Arabicized Greek] origin; and as the name Fustāt grew and prevailed to designate the city, so the name Babylon fell into disfavour and disuse, until at the time when the Arab chronicles began to be written it had become practically restricted to the fortress of Kasr ash-Shama', yet curiously prevailed in Europe to denote the whole country of Egypt. . . . Finally, even the limited use of the name tended to disappear in Egypt in more modern times, as the association of the term Babylon with the fortress was weakened or severed; so that to-day it is. . . [only] in the little Coptic convent called Dair Bāblūn, near the southern gate of the fortress, that there lingers the name of the great city which succeeded Memphis as the capital of Middle Egypt."

Dr. Butler presents his argument with much learning and full references, and his conclusions seem to us well founded. The name Babylon was evidently employed in a loose and double sense, and the discrepancies of the various authorities are due to the inherent difficulty of determining which sense is intended. Dr. Butler has cleared up a very obscure subject, and has added to his deservedly high reputation as the historian of the Muslim conquest of Egypt.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Second Notice.)

THE complaint we often hear, that there is "nothing sensational" in an Academy Exhibition, seems to us to imply a lack of gratitude for the sincere mediocrity which should be allowed its innings, and be sought for diligently in a show which might have been contrived to throw into relief its relative respectability. In theory, of course, a direct and forcible statement is better art than one that is muddled and hesitating. In practice, the discerning critic who knows his Royal Academy knows that the way is pretty effectually barred to forcible work except such as deals with what by repetition has become wearisome to painter and public alike. The rather dull painter of vague intention, on the other hand, does not succeed in expressing himself with sufficient force to shock any one, and thus often gets his picture hung, and there is a mild entertainment to be derived from guessing at his state of mind—a state more interesting and respectable than that revealed by the more blatant pictures which make up the bulk of the exhibition. To be half-conscious is perhaps preferable to being self-conscious, and our only regret is that this year the stock of sincere painters of circumscribed outlook seems to be drying up, and with it one of the sources of innocent pleasure offered by the Royal Academy.

We mentioned last week Mr. Sant's landscape *The Druid's Walk* (420), and on a further examination of the Academy we are disposed to regard it as even more important than it seemed at the outset in its union of first-hand observation of nature with a sound, structural use of paint. It is based on a "recipe," doubtless, but a recipe capable of considerable adaptation to fit the artist's vision, which is probably modified in its turn by his habitual method of painting. The important point is that, however habitual this union of method and thought, Mr. Sant, at the time this picture was painted, had still an interest in his work keen enough to keep him absorbed. Like executive tenacity and thoroughness are to be found in the admirable still life, *La Poule au*

Pot (239), by M. Louis Alexandre. It has not quite the rich virtuosity of a Chardin, but it is one of the most interesting paintings in the Academy, and will repay examination, while to some extent it baffles curiosity as to why it was painted at all. M. Alexandre seems to have started with the intention of producing a "dining-room piece," and to have set about it with that unreflecting naïveté of the countryman to whom a hen means roast chicken just as obviously as a pig is born to make bacon. As the painting proceeded, however, the plucked fowl beneath the cold clarity of his artistic vision took on a corpse-like gravity which deprives us of any desire to dine off roast fowl, though the artist, apparently unconscious of his changed objective, has completed his gastronomic invitation with punctilious care and evident pleasure. There are plenty of people, of course, capable of gentle elegiacs at the sudden termination of a bird's life—capable also of unctuous anticipation of a meal of chicken; but the temperament that can give such full way to both emotions simultaneously belongs to an as yet inarticulate class, and the picture should be filed as a "mémoire pour servir" for an unpublished 'Psychology of the Humane Butcher.'

We regard as subconscious also the melancholy of Miss Hilda Fearon's *Enchantment* (518), a group of children in a setting of foliage painted with a cool directness which has the one saving virtue that it refuses the aid of cheap romanticism. As in M. Alexandre's still life, the impersonal attitude of the painter affects us more than the conscious appeal to the emotions of the shallow Academy picture. The simplicity of Miss Fearon's work has great charm in such surroundings, and may be compared favourably with Mr. Sargent's handling of a somewhat similar subject—*Sketchers* (29)—with its over-emphasis of cloying colour. Beside Miss Fearon's picture even Mr. Clausen's large canvas *In the Fields in June* (529), well designed as it is, looks rather finely staged than simply seen. This may be due in part to the heavy impasto, which, though used with great dexterity, seems in a work of such size an unnecessary difficulty to assume, and makes the picture look like a *tour de force*. Mr. Mark Fisher's landscapes—*A Farm Moat* (224) and *Road, Bourne End* (336)—have the fine qualities of pictures in which the painter has frankly got in difficulty and sturdily fought his way out again without quite knowing how. They are almost over-richly endowed with colour, but Mr. Fisher has such resources as a colourist that he can maintain a variety and interest which to some extent take the place of the broad planning in which Mr. Clausen, with his more deliberate design, is evidently his superior. Mr. Fisher has not for many years shown to so much advantage as on this occasion. The character and the particular "sting" of local colour in his cattle are quite admirable. His mind seems to be a welter of rules of thumb and sound, strong instincts, and this year the instincts predominate. Both elements we feel to be the result of experience, and his pictures have the look of having been lived; amid the weary affectations of the Academy they are immensely strenuous, and so we forgive, as we might not elsewhere, a certain muddle-headedness which dulls their energy by dissipating it in competitive side issues.

A similar criticism might be passed on Mr. Lionel Smythe's two pictures—*Where Aspens Quiver* (69) and *Fruit d'Amour* (414)—in which he does not show the grip on the essentials of a scene that he sometimes has.

The former, the better of the two, is somewhat small and scattered in design, and the central tones of the colour-scheme, charmingly rendered in the passage of foliage and sky, are not quite forcible enough to carry so violent an extreme as the blue of the woman's scarf. The other picture should have made the better design, in the sense that the larger figure offers ampler forms for filling the frame than are to be wrung from the somewhat meagre entities of the smaller picture, unless the designer recast his unit of detail more arbitrarily than Mr. Smythe would care to do. But if the larger figure offers obvious facilities, it as obviously demands more severely that the artist shall design his picture as a plastic whole. This Mr. Smythe has not done, but has, as it were, hung passages of careful modelling over the surface of his canvas. The element of Cubism in design has, indeed, always been a difficulty with him, and his most entirely successful works are those in which the figures are small, slightly modelled silhouettes, in themselves charming, but having little function in the plastic ensemble beyond that of measuring-posts, marking off rhythmically the great horizontal sweep of landscape. Among the water-colours should be noticed a charming woodland by Miss Minnie Smythe—*Spring and Autumn* (954)—which strongly resembles her father's work, having caught the secret whereby he often annihilates modelling in the bloom of a universal fairness.

Mr. Edward Stott may be classed with Mr. Smythe as having somewhat similar gifts and limitations. Perhaps even more than Mr. Smythe he is uneasy with a canvas well filled by its figures, and in his *Motherhood* (309) the fumbling over the surface of forms, which with him takes the place of structure, seems lacking in decision when, as in this instance, the modelling of the figures is the very basis of the scheme of the picture. Occasionally in a picture by Raphael the direction of lighting is no more severely maintained than in this one by Mr. Stott, but at least with Raphael there is usually a linear design of obvious rhythm well marked with firmly divided local colour. Lacking this, Mr. Stott's picture depends too completely on the sentiment with which passages of detail are modelled, while the vaguely apprehended scheme of lighting leaves certain surfaces with a look of emitting rather than reflecting light.

There is a suspicion of the same look in Sir William Richmond's portrait of *John Selwyn Harvey, M.D.* (193); but the stressing of the light on the face, and the face alone, is so consistent as to be not unpleasant, while the authority and sensitiveness with which the head is brushed, in make this one of the best portraits in the Academy, somewhat recalling Carrière in its use of liquid paint in an almost monochrome scheme. If we compare it with the portraits by Mr. Orpen (384, 664, and 844), we realize that, though in the latter's work there is a trustworthy standard of efficiency up to a certain point which Sir William Richmond hardly attains, this particular portrait by the older artist would make all Mr. Orpen's present exhibits look common, even the liveliness of the humorous *Richard B. Fudger, Esq., of Toronto* (384), being more an affair of photographic imitation than is the case with the Harvey portrait. There the vitality seems inherent in the very structure of the paint, the modelling being done almost entirely by weight of paint, not by mixture of different coloured pigments.

With Sir William Richmond and Mr. Orpen—and, indeed, almost necessarily with the portrait painters as a class—we have left the category of fumbler, and deal with the

self-confident painters of familiar themes from familiar points of view. We hold no brief for muddleheadedness, as such, and recognize that inevitably, with the development of artistic education, what was instinctive in one generation becomes self-conscious and well-assured in the next, the zone of subconscious activity moving on to other spheres. We do find, however, that the atmosphere of the Academy tends to breed a race of self-satisfied performers going through the same tricks with ever-increasing glibness, and more and more approximate success. It is melancholy to see Mr. Orpen, the young lion quite recently caged, already so domesticated that he might have been "born in the Gardens." Yet even his *Right Hon. Sir Edgar Speyer, Bt.* (844), which is the worst of his portraits, is capable by comparison with Mr. Henry's *Mrs. Paget* (528) or his equally empty and larger canvas *Spring* (622). This latter is on no higher level as an artistic composition than the average cover of a popular magazine, while many of the artists engaged in that branch of industry have a greater gift for figure-drawing. In another branch of painting (*Voices in the Woodland*, 263) Mr. Henry's former associate, Mr. E. A. Hornel, seems sunk in as barren and perfunctory a form of self-repetition. This familiar pattern of girls and spangled branches has become wearisome.

To revert to portraiture, we have in Mr. Charles Shannon's *The Embroidered Shawl: Miss Miriam Levy* (454), one of the best of his recent efforts in this genre. Mr. Lavery's enormous interior, *The Studio of the Painter* (718), is inferior to his similar Royal portrait of last year, the stiff, rather conventional group of which had the advantage from the mere fact of its formal arrangement of making a single clearly definite unit of form not too insufficient to furnish the vast canvas. In the present instance, the four personages of the central group make four separate individual figures which decline to unite, and by their violent subdivisions make the emptiness of the surrounding space—far less cleverly subdivided in this instance than in last year's picture—unfurnished and barren.

With this portrait group we, in part, leave the interest of pure portraiture for the problems of large decorative design, a department of painting singularly ill-represented in this year's Academy. We miss Mr. George Lambert badly with his often spacious arrangement and handsome paint. Mr. Brangwyn also is an absentee. A pleasing, if slightly formless picture by Mr. Gerald Moira, *Hawking* (102), is badly skied. An eye hungry for space and capable pictorial structure seizes with pleasure on the two works by Mr. Munnings, *A Check by the Cromlech* (385) and *Departure of the Hop-pickers* (659), both of which are refreshing in their directness and force. Similar qualities recommend Mr. Leist's *Rivals* (587), which recalls the slight vulgarity of taste and the soundness of method of Garrido. The shirking of the exact relation of the two figures in space, and the relation of either with the ground, reduce the unity of a rather robust design. Beneath it Mr. Charles Shannon's group, *Winter* (592), looks weak with its claim to consideration as a tone study, yet lack of close study of the lighting. It vaguely suggests a religious subject, and when we look to the picture alongside, *The Prophet's Paradise* (590), by Mr. Schmalz, who also has painted religious subjects, we are startled to find that one does not look enormously more impressive than the other, the emphasis of Mr. Schmalz's line giving his picture, indeed, the advantage of a certain vulgar idealism.

Mr. Greiffenhagen's decorative composition, *Women by a Lake* (450), has a well-considered linear basis which enables it to hold its own against any available rivals; but here again we have the repetition of a design of which the artist himself seems by now to have grown tired—too tired, it seems to take the trouble to paint it with any care. There can be few pictures even in the Academy which are technically in a worse state. Its darker tones are shiny with oil, yet have not the transparency which is the beauty of oil paint, being plastered opaquely over other dark colour, and finally, apparently after it was hung in the Academy, the whole was endued with a thick coat of varnish which, running down in streaks, has settled into thick gummy beads at intervals over the surface. There are passages of modelling, notably in the torso of the figure to the left, which are quite accomplished; but, on the whole, we fear that in acquiring this picture for the Chantrey Collection the trustees have, as is often the case, arrived too late, and that they would have done better in buying one of Mr. Greiffenhagen's previous essays at a similar theme. On the other hand, no one will begrudge the artist the somewhat tardy recognition of his talent. Among smaller works of decorative intention, Mr. Lintott's *Modo Crepuscolare* (455) shares, but to a more extreme degree, the tendency of many of Mr. Sims's recent works to drop into a loose and meaningless generalization. To these men the use of the nude and the habit of generalization, not in the interests of character, but of rather vapid grace, have been disastrous traps, except, perhaps, in the matter of pecuniary success. Miss Madeline McDonald's attempt at decorative portraiture on a small scale is in one instance—*Mrs. Mostyn Lloyd* (790)—rather successful. Mr. Spencer Watson's larger portrait, *A Woman in Red* (436), except for its attempt at splendour of colouring, has something of Herkomer's manner of linear rather than plastic visualization without his vulgarity.

Among the landscape painters Mr. D. Y. Cameron follows the well-worn road to success at the Academy, that of self-repetition, a course resulting in his case not in vulgarity, but only in a slight thinning out of his talent. His *Ben Ledi: Early Spring* (750) is like many of his previous works, but, perhaps, rather more empty of character, rather more obvious in its device of rhythmically repeated horizontals, yet its blond and delicate coloration is a pleasant change from the usual tonality of landscapes here. Mr. Hughes Stanton shows himself the natural successor to Sir Alfred East; indeed, in the case of the large *Richmond, Yorkshire* (479), by the deceased painter, momentary uncertainty as to which of the two might be the author is quite conceivable. Mr. Stanton's small *Noon: Equihen, France* (465), is by far the best of his exhibits on this scale. His work has none of the embroidery which makes his larger pictures look padded out to needless elaboration, and he escapes the temptation to embrace a wide angle of vision, such as that which, in his *Hampshire from the Surrey Hills* (681), taxes his powers of draughtsmanship to the breaking-point. Mr. William Wells in the *Fields of Ballacallow* (523) has a landscape of some serenity, but marred by certain small black accents which make it trivial, and recall the work of the now almost forgotten painter De Nittis. *The August Gold of Earth* (493), by Miss Maud Clay, is a clear and workmanlike development of a consistent scheme of colour, spoilt by a cloying distance which looks as if it could not possibly have come from the same hand. Landscapes of some ability are contributed by Miss Barbara

Chamier (*The Dutch Garden at Kensington*, 426), Miss Lily Blatherwick (*White Mill, Ayrshire* 722), Mr. Robert Christie (*The Old Road* 41), and Mr. Finlay Mackinnon (*Sunset over Loch Ewe* 579).

Other paintings which deserve a passing notice are Mr. Birley's large interior *Room at James Pryde's* (477), Miss Clare Atwood's *Covent Garden* (509), Mr. Lorimer's *Any Port in a Storm* (644), and Mr. H. S. Tuke's small full-length of *Mrs. W. H. Humphris* (776), with its finished surface and delicate, if somewhat small draughtsmanship. Mrs. Laura Knight's *March Many Weathers* (701) shows unusual sense of character but for the commonplace figure of the child. Miss Davison's *Lace Fichu* (699) is clumsy in design, but shows some knowledge of colour, as do also the *Bathtime* (451) of Miss Amy K. Browning, and *Winding Wool* (843), by Mr. Harold Harvey. The colossal portrait group by the late Sir Hubert von Herkomer, *The Managers and Directors of the Firm of Fried. Krupp, Essen, Germany* (563), might almost have been noticed in conjunction with M. Alexandre's elegy in a poulterer's shop by reason of the naive irony with which a large proportion of these forgers of lethal weapons are represented as of the most tender and almost lachrymose benignity. Never have we seen such monuments of philanthropy as in the leading figures of the organization which sits like a nightmare on the chest of Europe. Even Mr. Shaw did not make the manager of his armourer's firm of such sentimental benevolence as this. The picture is conceived with the most complete innocence of any attempt at constructing the group as a whole, the artist being apparently too bewildered at the odd series of surprises presented by his sitters to do more than jot them down without any attempt at correlation or comparison. The result is not a fine work of art, but it commands credence for the absurdly unsuitable facts it occasionally records.

The water-colours and black-and-white drawings have been removed from their old quarters in the South Galleries to Rooms X. and XI., the result being a great gain to the appearance of the former rooms, and a proportionate deterioration in the latter. The water-colour exhibits are distinctly inferior in standard to the oil paintings—the crowd of tiny frames makes them look far worse. In the hanging of these, and in their galleries generally, the Academy would be wise to follow the example of Mr. La Thangue in Room IV. and admit fewer exhibits. The days when it was essential for an artist's welfare to be hung in the Academy are long past, and probably the Academicians themselves would hardly wish them to return. Mr. G. Barnes has a drawing of some hand-someness as a colour-scheme, *The King's Daughter* (1246).

The black-and-white section is of better quality, but there is little of sufficiently outstanding merit to deserve special notice. Mr. Cameron's landscape drawings are as good as those he has shown before, but no better; and Mr. Strang's Biblical subjects—such as *The Raising of Lazarus* (1210) and *On the Road to Calvary* (1224)—while emerging from their surroundings by their freedom and vigour of design, tend to be more theatrical in conception than of yore.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.

ON Wednesday, April 29th, Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of paintings and drawings, the chief prices being the following: Van Orley, Virgin and Child, 100l. School of Botticelli, two figures of boys, 115l. Tintoretto, Portrait of a Young Man, 250l.

At Messrs. Christie's on the 1st inst. Corot's 'Road Scene, with two peasants,' fetched 283l. 10s.

MUSIC

THE OPERA.

'THE RING' AND 'DIE MEISTERSINGER' have recently been given at Covent Garden—the one, perhaps, over-ripe, the other, Wagner's sanest, ripest work. The change yesterday week to the earlier opera 'Lohengrin' was striking. Though in many respects delightful, it suffers from such close juxtaposition, and we may also say that it suffered in the performance. Herr Nikisch was the conductor, yet there was a lack of enthusiasm; the choral singing, too, was not immaculate. Miss Maude Fay, who created such a good impression in 'Die Walküre,' impersonated Elsa. She was not quite so natural, and in the first act her singing was slightly flat; in the second, however, she was very much better. Madame Matzenauer made her début as Ortrud, and one very soon felt that she had strong dramatic power, and was an experienced actress. She has also a voice of wide range, well suited to the part. With Herr August Kiess as the Telramund the dramatic first scene of the second act was unusually effective. The diction of both was excellent.

Saturday evening was devoted to 'Parsifal,' and of all performances hitherto this seemed the most impressive. The work is as yet fresh, and the presence of a new singer, Madame Matzenauer, as Kundry, probably led to further rehearsal. That reminds us that old operas, like 'Elijah' and 'Messiah' at the festivals outside London, are not, for lack generally of time, thoroughly rehearsed. They are supposed to be well known. This treatment may have been the cause of the rough choral singing in 'Lohengrin.' Madame Matzenauer's fine contralto voice was heard to full advantage in the second act. When as Kundry she spoke to Parsifal about his mother, her tones were beautifully soft and liquid; while afterwards, when she perceived that all her snares were in vain, she became highly dramatic. The singing of the Flower Maidens was more pleasant than on the first occasion. Their music is extremely intricate, but they sing now with more confidence. Mr. Albert Coates was the conductor, and the orchestra gave full satisfaction. This was the first of the three extra performances.

The second cycle of 'The Ring' began last Monday evening, under the direction of Herr Arthur Nikisch. Mr. Robert Parker impersonated Wotan, and that was the only change in the cast from the first performance this season. He is a good singer, but was scarcely dignified enough for Wotan. Herr Sembach's Loge was a special feature of the evening.

An excellent performance was given of 'Die Walküre' on the following night. Madame Gertrud Kappel was again the Brünnhilde. When she appeared in the second act her singing was excellent, yet one did not feel that she was the

heroic Walküre beloved of Wotan. In the final act, however, when she arrives with Sieglinde, and afterwards when pleading with Wotan, she showed strength. Miss Maude Fay as Sieglinde created even a better impression than at the first cycle; the part certainly suits her better than that of Elsa. Mr. Whitehill's words in the scene with Brünnhilde were not always distinctly heard, but perhaps he did not care to strain his voice, for the orchestra at certain moments was unusually loud. In the third act he was admirable.

Musical Gossip.

AT Miss Mary Tracy's vocal recital at the Æolian Hall last Monday evening all her songs were given with orchestral accompaniments. The one to Hugo Wolf's clever and characteristic 'Die Zigeunerin' was, we presume, his own, but there was no special call to colour Schubert's simple pianoforte parts to 'An die Musik' and 'Du bist die Ruh,' as Prof. Max Reger has done. Miss Tracy, who has a flexible voice, was heard to best advantage in lively songs such as Bach's 'Patron, das macht der Wind,' and the Wolf mentioned above; at other times she seemed to be singing rather than interpreting. Sir Henry Wood, with the assistance of members of the Queen's Hall Orchestra, introduced 'Two Portraits,' by Béla Bartók, a leading representative of the young Hungarian school of music. Bartók was born in 1881, and together with Zoltán Kodály, who is a year older, spent several years searching after folk-songs. They found in them great variety of rhythm, and the influence (as in national songs of other countries) of the modal scales of the Middle Ages—characteristic features which the gipsies are said to have eliminated, transforming them into common time and into symmetrical dances. Of these folk-songs the two make much use in their composition. The first piece, in fugal style, lacked individuality. Not so the second, in which rhythm and colour were prominent. It will well bear rehearing. Near the end a sharp seventh to the tonic was held on for a time. We expected it would remain to the end, as is frequently done with dissonances at the present day, but finally it moved quietly up to the octave.

MASTER WILLY FERRERO's first concert took place at the Royal Albert Hall last Wednesday evening, and we may note that the net proceeds will be given to the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, and other charities. The child was a wonder at rehearsal, and still more so before the public. In every work which he conducted he caught the true spirit of the music: the life of the 'William Tell' Overture; the daintiness of the Elgar 'Serenade Mauresque,' Op. 10, No. 2; the dignity of Beethoven's 'Egmont'; and the brightness of the Mendelssohn Scherzo from 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.' There was no hard-and-fast method, as if he were making a show of what he had learnt mechanically. He feels the various moods, and acts accordingly. To our thinking, the most wonderful number was the 'Good Friday' music from 'Parsifal,' on account of the polyphonic character of the score and the strongly emotional character of the music. One little slip, one sign of excitement or nervousness, would have been pardonable in so young a child. Everything, however, was done with the calm confidence of an experienced adult conductor. Willy Ferrero's gifts are abnormal, but the exercise of them

is to him apparently no strain, and he shows how completely he is enthralled by the music.

SIR HENRY J. WOOD has given his services for the concert devoted to the Endowment Fund of the Queen's Hall Orchestra, which will take place at that Hall this afternoon. Prof. Ernst von Dohnányi will conduct his Orchestral Suite in F sharp minor, and will play also the solo part of Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto. In addition, there will be a group of orchestral pieces by Messrs. Arnold Bax, Balfour Gardiner, and Percy Grainger.

AT the forthcoming Festival of Empire, announced last week in these columns, M. Tivadar Nachez, the well-known violinist, will introduce for the first time a Concerto for violin, strings, and organ, which he has worked out from a "non-figured bass of which he possesses Nardini's original MS."

NEXT month the recently formed Gluck Society will celebrate the bicentenary of Gluck's birth by giving three performances of 'Orphée' in the old theatre at Lauchstädt, near Halle, of which the annals date from 1751.

THE forthcoming Worcester Musical Festival, which will be held from September 6th to 11th, will include new works by Mr. Ivor Atkins (the Festival conductor), Dr. Walford Davies, Mr. A. E. Brent Smith, and Dr. Vaughan Williams. At the miscellaneous concert on the Wednesday evening works will be given by Sir Edward Elgar and MM. Scriabin and Sibelius. Bach's Mass in B minor, Verdi's 'Requiem,' and Part I. of Haydn's 'Creation'—also symphonies by Mozart and César Franck, and Strauss's 'Tod und Verklärung'—are included in the scheme, which, as usual, opens with 'Elijah' and ends with 'The Messiah.'

JOSEF TICHATSCHKE, the original Rienzi and Tannhäuser, in 1842 and 1845 respectively, was born in 1807, and died in 1886. His daughter, who died in 1912, bequeathed to the Wagner Museum at Eisenach some Wagner souvenirs, including letters and documents. Between Dresden and Eisenach, the strong box which contained them was broken open, and certain autographs were abstracted. The thieves, however, did not take some Tichatschke letters, or copies of letters and music by Wagner.

THE increased public interest in Slavonic music and the approaching Russian season at Drury Lane are no doubt responsible for 'The History of Russian Music,' by Mr. Montagu-Nathan, which is announced for immediate publication by Mr. William Reeves. The volume gives an account of the rise and progress of the Russian school of composers.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- | | |
|-------|--|
| Scw. | Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall. |
| | Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall. |
| Mon. | Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden. |
| Mon. | Nora Moon's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| | London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall. |
| | Rodolfo Lombino and Heinrich Fiedler's Vocal and Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| Tues. | Alexander Rea's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| | Patrick Kenny's Song Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall. |
| | Nikolai Sokoloff's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Monique Poole's Violin Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall. |
| | Händel Society, 8.20, Queen's Hall. |
| | Kathleen Peck's Song Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall. |
| Wed. | Victor Buest's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Hubert Bromberg's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall. |
| | Maud Gay's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall. |
| | Eva Katharina Liemann's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Wilhelm Sachse's Orchestra, 3.15, Queen's Hall. |
| | Arnold Dolmetsch's Concert, 8.30, Clifford's Inn. |
| Tues. | Kreisler's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| | Yvonne Astruc's Violin Recital, 2.15, Æolian Hall. |
| | Lena Kuntorowitch's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Daisy Kennedy's Violin Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall. |
| | Lily Fairney and Robert Pitt's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Lois Baache's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall. |
| | Strolling Players' Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall. |
| | Adila and Jelly von Arany's Orchestral Concert, 8.45, Æolian Hall. |
| Fri. | Vera Brock's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall. |
| | Société des Concerts Français, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| Sat. | Leonard's Beethoven Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Mozart Society, 3, Portman Rooms. |
| | Edith Abraham's Violin Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall. |

DRAMA

'CONSEQUENCES' AT THE CORONET.

ON Monday Miss Horniman's company from Manchester continued their season at the Coronet Theatre with the metropolitan production of 'Consequences,' a comedy in three acts by Mr. H. F. Rubinstein. Quite as good a title, we think, would have been 'Origins,' for the play rests upon the results of race and temperament, love of self and sport, and lack of true religion. Rosalind Collins (Marie Royter) is a young lady who thrives on opposition and lives for thrills, come whence they may. She is the daughter of parents whose Christianity consists in expressing their contempt for Jews, except when business makes its expression inadvisable. Benjamin Lipski, born of parents who foster a similar contempt with the transposition of Jew for Christian, meets Rosalind at a Suffrage meeting, at which his views on Suffrage and mixed marriage change round. The first act takes place in the Collinses' home, where the Jew—after revelling for a short time in the abuse of the girl's parents—is suddenly welcomed as a prospective son-in-law because he is discovered to be the son of a wealthy client. Much the same thing happens to the girl in the second act when she determines to beard Israel in its tent, though she has the additional advantage in the eyes of her lover's parents of having captained a famous hockey team.

In the last act we are back under the Collinses' roof, awaiting the arrival of the pair, who have gone to the registrar's. Here we felt a slight sense of drag, which was, perhaps, due to the contrast with the sparkling briskness of the previous action. However, on the arrival of the couple and the announcement that they have not been married, all their zest having evaporated with the lack of opposition on the part of their parents, the play swings to a successful close.

We have dwelt on the main action of the play; but there are also side-lights which serve to heighten the whole effect. The author has chosen to present intricate problems lightly, and he must not complain if the public is inclined to view his play with the eyes of Benjamin Lipski's schoolboy brother, who is frankly bored by sentiment, escapes when tragedy threatens to become too obvious to be ignored, but sees the comicality of situations with a zest which makes laughter irrepressible. After all, cynicism presses hard on over-seriousness, and kindly laughter has probably been a greater foe to the tragedies which lie in wait for those guilty of obsession. From an excellent cast we select Marie Royter, Mr. Charles Bibby, and Mr. Horace Braham for special praise.

Dramatic Gossip.

TUESDAY evening saw the production of 'The Dangerous Age' at the Vaudeville, with the author, Mr. H. V. Esmond, in the principal man's part. Eva Moore is the lady who succumbs to temptation at the dangerous age—that age when youth calls the more insistently because middle age is upon us. Retribution for the night spent with her lover before his departure for Africa comes to her in the shape of an accident during her absence to the younger of the boys who have lightened the days of her widowhood.

We shall not pursue the theme of the story at length, because it is not the play that matters—it is the acting of it that is important. In fact, had not the piece been redeemed by the actors we have mentioned, aided by the *joie de vivre* that Mr. Reginald Grasdorff and Mr. Roy Royston put into the boys' parts, and the contrast supplied by Mr. Leslie J. Banks, who acts the *blasé* Marquis of Murdon, the unreality of it must have forced itself on the attention of the audience.

Excellent acting is needed to atone somewhat for the outrage of making an essentially good woman consider selling herself for the sake of a larger income than 500*l.*, even though she has to educate her two boys on it.

In spite of the credit due to Eva Moore for the width of her range from blithesomeness to tragedy, the most praiseworthy effort was that of Estelle Despa as the elder and rigidly moral sister.

ON Tuesday afternoon a *matinée* of Mr. Thomas W. Broadhurst's 'The Holy City' took place at the Comedy Theatre. Perhaps the first requisite of sacred drama is that reverent treatment should be accorded, and without hesitation we can say that the presentment was most seemly. A second consideration with many is that no liberty should be taken with such details of the sacred story as are accorded general acceptance. Those who hold such views will find much ground for disapproval. We certainly think that the scenes and sayings might have well been arranged more along the lines of the accepted order without detracting from a scheme in other respects commendable. The most striking thing to us was the fact that the glorious part played by women, especially in the later phases of Christ's life, received for once something like adequate expression. Even a decisive contrast with the attitude of men was made. The acting on the whole was good, though the solemnity of the theme led to a certain amount of attitudinizing.

Mr. Sydney Valentine as Judas and Nancy Price as Mary Magdalene deserve a special word of praise.

There will be a series of *matinées* of the piece at the Haymarket, beginning next Wednesday. It has been found necessary to abandon the evening performances previously announced, as several members of the company are engaged for that period of the day.

MR. HAROLD BRIGHOUSE's pathetic one-act play 'Lonesome Like,' given for the first time in London, preceded 'Consequences' at the Coronet. Mary Byron was especially good as an old woman saved from the workhouse by a man who asks her to take the place vacant by the death of his bed-ridden mother. The man's part was acted by Mr. Herbert Lomas far more effectively than the Jew father in the longer play.

At the Arts Centre on Friday night in last week the following three one-act plays were presented for the first time: 'Beyond his Power,' by C. M. Tucker; 'Getting Uncompromised,' by Deborah Millom; and 'The Model Wife,' by R. L'Archier. Only the first of these plays calls for comment. 'Beyond his Power' is an attempt to deal with an aspect of marriage or rather a new theory of marriage, in its relation to abstinence on the one hand and prostitution on the other. How far it is desirable for the stage to deal with highly debatable questions of sex relationship may be doubted, but, unless such questions can be discussed with restraint and logic, we consider the study a more suitable place for their dissection. To a certain extent, 'Beyond his Power' was convincing; it was also well acted, and admirably produced under the direction of Marie Vantini.

At the Ambassadors' on Monday next Jeanne Granier will appear in Henri Lavedan's 'La Rupture,' instead of in 'Les Sonnettes,' as originally intended. The latter piece is to be played during the week following.

'MAGIC' was revived at the Little Theatre on Tuesday night, with the same cast as before. The play was preceded by 'Dusk,' by Mr. Robert Vansittart. Both plays have already been noticed in *The Athenæum*. The former received praise in our issue for November 15th, 1913, and the latter was criticized in our last number.

In spite of the financial difficulties which involved M. Antoine in failure, the candidates for the post of "Directeur" of the Odéon were numerous. The Minister for Public Instruction and Fine Arts has finally chosen M. Paul Gavault, who is well known as a writer of light comedies.

ON April 22nd and following day the German Shakespeare-Gesellschaft assembled at Weimar, and celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. Members had flocked from all parts of Germany, and there were also several foreign delegates. England was represented by Prof. I. Gollancz, the United States by Prof. Schelling and Prof. Shorey, and France by Dr. Jusserand, who, being unable to attend in person, sent Prof. Feuillerat as his deputy.

The celebrations were carried through in a highly successful manner, being characterized by that mixture of geniality and scholarly earnestness which one often finds in German meetings of the kind. The most important features of the proceedings were, besides the customary banquets and toasts, a lecture by Prof. Köster on 'Die Einrichtung der Bühne zu Shakespeares Zeit'; a performance of Elizabethan songs; a recitation of Shakespearian scenes by Mr. Hubert Carter, of His Majesty's Theatre; a learned oration by the President, Prof. A. Brandl; and a performance of 'Richard III.' with Herr Müller in the principal part. Several scholars were made honorary associates of the Society.

WE regret that in our review of 'Elizabethan Drama and its Mad Folk' (published by Messrs. Heffer of Cambridge), which appeared on April 18th, the price was given as 8*s.* 6*d.* net, instead of 3*s.* 6*d.* net.

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The Athenæum Supplements

Supplements dealing with the following subjects have appeared during the first three months of 1914:—

Jan. 3 French Literature

Leading Article: 'FRENCH LITERATURE IN 1913.'

Reviews under the following headings:—Napoleon and the French Revolution—Cournot's Reminiscences—Corot and his Predecessors, &c.—Seven Pages of Classified Notices.

„ 17 Education

Leading Article: 'ENGLISH EDUCATION IN THE SEETHING-POT.'

Reviews of 'The Case for Co-Education'—'The New Schoolmaster'—'A National System of Education'—'Secondary Education in England,' &c.

„ 31 Sociology

Leading Article: 'RECALLING THE OBVIOUS.'

Reviews under the following headings:—The Labour Problem—Industrial Combination and Co-Partnership—The Land, Economics, &c.

Feb. 14 Theology

Leading Article: 'THE TASK OF THEOLOGY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.'

Reviews under the following headings:—Modern Views and Discussions—The Old Testament—The Message of Jesus—St. Paul and the Early Church, &c.

„ 21 Publishers' Spring Announcements

Announcements of the more important books from the Publishers' Spring Lists, with a concise indication of their scope.

Mar. 7 Biography

Reviews under the following headings:—Family Histories—Naval and Military Biography—Foreign Royalties and Courts, &c.

„ 21 Foreign Travel

Leading Article: 'TRAVELLERS AND THEIR BOOKS.'

Reviews under the following headings:—Round the Mediterranean—India and Australasia—Africa—Mexico and South America, &c.

„ 28 Fiction

Leading Article: 'THE CHARACTER AND TENDENCY OF CONTEMPORARY FICTION.'

Reviews under the following headings:—Social Studies—Ireland and India—Unlikely Stories—Country Life—Crime and Adventure—Tales of the Wild—Ethical Problems—Social Comedy, &c.

NOTE.—The issue for February 28 devoted special attention to Irish Literature. Leading Article: 'THE IRISH LITERARY RENAISSANCE.'

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

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NOTES:—Old Painted Glass at Maldon, Essex—Schütte's Law and 'Widsith'—Birmingham Statues and Memorials—The First Dutch Courants—Hood Memorial Column at Butleigh—Last Criminals beheaded in Great Britain—Roping the Bride—Chaucer's Prioress—Higginbotham in Carlyle's 'Cromwell'—Tree Lore of the Nigerians.

QUERIES:—Dame Mary Fleming—The Younger Van Helmont—Royal Descents—Napoleon Upside Down—Liverpool Reminiscences—Lieut. Richardson McVeagh—"Blood-boltered"—Sir Richard Bernie—J. Aprice: W. Baker: J. Collyns: J. Cook: T. Davys—"Among the blind the one-eyed man is king"—Daniel Goostry—Rev. Ferdinando Warner—Dawe's Portrait of Goethe—"Peacock without Temple Bar"—Touchwood—Biographical Information Wanted—Walter de Lechlade—Irish Wills and Registers—Price and Whitechurch Families.

REPLIES:—Kendrick of Reading—Anno Domini—Heraldic—Bird Name—Cromwell's Illegitimate Daughter Mrs. Hartop—"An honest man and a good bowler"—John Douglas Hallett—Rhubarb—Sir Stephen Evance—Sir R. D. Henegan—Pluralities—Milo as a Surname—Bothwell—Light Brigade at Balaclava—"Balloni"—Fresh Wharf: Fish Wharf—Duchess of Bolton—"Secretary at War"—Parishes in Two Counties—Opera Pass—Briefs—Pallavicini—Heart-Burial—Cardinal Ippolito dei Medici—Register of Deaths of Roman Catholics—J. Swinfen—Leyson Family—Maid of Honour under the Stuarts—Goethe: St. Philip Neri—Inigo Jones—Shakespeare and the Warwickshire Dialect—Phil May—Sir William Wilson.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Art"—The Archaeological Rambles of the Upper Norwood Athenæum—"Capitals of the Northlands"—The Antiquary—"Chats on Old Brass"—"Quarterly Review"—"Nineteenth Century."

OBITUARY:—Sydney Herbert.
Booksellers' Catalogues.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (May 2) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—The First English Newspaper—Legends from Lourdes—Webster and the 'N.E.D.'—Parish Registers—Altar Frontals from Lanherne Convent—Licensed Victualler Parish Clerk—The Adelphi—Grosvenor Square: Print—The late Edward Marston—Botany Bay—The "Three Hours" Devotion—"Remittance men"—Women's Parts acted by Men.

QUERIES:—The Roll of the Baronets—The Younger Van Helmont—A Book of Fables—A Bird Name—St. Mary's at Thame—Author of Quotation Wanted—Old Hampstead: Ancient Vestments—Biographical Information Wanted—Parishes and Patron Saints—James II. or William III.?—Sir Alexander Percy—Judas Iscariot—Coleridge's 'Nightingale'—Hampshire—"Visions of the Western Railways"—Lost Statue of Diomedes by Sergel—Train Band Men—"Amener de Feyns": "Pape"—Old Etonians—Registers of Hawkhurst, Kent—Marten of Broadwater, Sussex.

REPLIES:—Death Folk-lore—Fox of Stradbroke—St. Pancras—Milton's Epitaph: The Second Folio Shakespeare—Voltaire in England—Dido's Purchase of Land—James Morgan—Taylor Sisters—Simon Iwe—Episcopal Registers of Bangor and St. Asaph—Push-Plough—"Kemendyne"—Authors Wanted—"Burganes"—Prints transferred to Glass—Adjectives from French Place-Names—Wilson's Buildings—"Bore"—Heraldic—"Mister" as a Surname—Carthagena Medal.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"The Reign of Henry VII. from Contemporary Sources"—"Fellowship Books"—"The Cathedral Church of Glasgow"—"The John Rylands Library"—"Edinburgh Review"—"Fortnightly Review"—"Cornhill"—"Scottish Historical Review."

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE
AUTHORS' AGENTS	642
BRADSHAW'S SCHOOL DIRECTORY	672
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS	643
CATALOGUES	642
CHATTO & WINDUS	644
CONCERTS	641
EDUCATIONAL	641
ENO'S FRUIT SALT	671
EXHIBITIONS	641
FRANCIS & CO.	670
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